The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. IV.—No. 50. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 10, 1825. WHOLE No. 228.

TERMS—$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 00 if not paid within the year.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second street.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for $1—larger ones in proportion—a liberal deduction made to subscribers.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE BRIDE OF O'LORE.

From the battlements wav'd the bright banners of Green,
'Twas the hour when the chain of Jarna was riven;
The night's silver regent illumined the scene,
And the stars wander'd thro' the deep sapphire of Heaven.

The war steed sat prane'd 'mid the perilous fire,
And the falchion gleamed high o'er the warrior's crest,
When Jean sought the field in a bridal attire,
And a garland of shamrocks o'ershadow'd her breast.

She sought her O'Lore—"My young hero," she sigh'd,
"When I press thee again, O! we never will part."
But stretched on the turf her O'Lore she descried,
And the crimson of life had abandon'd his heart.

In the wildness of sorrow she roll'd her blue eyes,
And tore her fine tresses of shadowy hair;
Then rais'd, like a seraph, her arms to the skies
And utter'd in madness a blasphemous pray'r.

She prest his cold image deep clotted with gore,
And grasped the bright sabre that gleam'd by his side;
Then sheathed in her bosom the steel of O'Lore,
And embracing the corpse of her soldier, she died.

They were buried together in sanctified mould,
And the grave of the lovers was Liberty's grave;
For the harp, on her banners, emblazon'd in gold,
Then ceased, and forever on Erin to wave.

JERNUS.

TO LESLIE.

What maun my modest muse say
To sic a pretty gingling lay
As that ye whilom sae light away,
My worthy fellow,
Ye're own sweet sel' was sure that day,
A little mellow.

Ye like nae doubt ye're rigs to run,
An' hae a sma' wee bit o' fun,
Giving a touch at ilka one,
Whae deals in metre,
But whence frae a' beneath the sun,
Cam'" young St. Peter?"

Ilk ane his race my rhyming blade,
An' why yoursel' wad cast a shade
On any follower o' the trade—
Its nickle shame,
We should nae strive to mak' afraid,
The heirs o' fame.

'Tis 'gainst ourscls—to mock an' spurn,
An' wi' a critic's fury burn;
We dinna ken how soon our turn
May follow neist;
E'en now se down my cock I turn,
I'm something vext.

Ye dinna like my "plod"—an' try
T' o mak' a dust o' that—tho' I
Wad' simply toil' my shallop by,
Lest billows strike it;
But I'll nae wrangle—swim or fly,
Jist as ye like it.

I winna wrangle wi' ye, cause
I main extrem good nature's laws,
An' maist o' a' I fear the flaws
The critic tears;
My muse shuks to see the claws
O' learned bears.

Ye ken the reason? faith 'tis plain,
They're mickle loos o' her good strain,
Wad fright her frae the rhyming train,
An' pack the blooms
Which mak' my peacock nope sae vain,
O' her gay plumes.

An' wad I, wad I, hear to see,
The pretty feathers torn frae thee?
Nae, nae, the drop comes to my ee',
To think they'd peck
My muse—an' very like to me,
Brak' her poor neck.

But "Leslie," gie's a hand o' thine,
An' pledge we in right merry wine,
To like followers o' the Nine,
Wi' sang an' story;
Wha thinks his sin brew notes divine,
An' rhymes for glory.

X. Y. C.

* Plod—to toil, &c.—*Johnson*—Hence to toil, to labour, &c. "on life's dull stream."

LAURA.

The rose that bloom'd upon her cheek soon died,
The lily's paleness there was left;
Her eyes with heaven'frown stars which once had vied,
Were of their youthful brilliancy bereft;
Her heart, which once love's power defied,
Too soon, alas! was by that power cleft.

Whence is this change in her to whom once bow'd
The noblest of Genoa? the bravest, best.
Why is it that o'er joys bright sky, the cloud
Of sorrow and misfortune now doth rest?
And she who once in beauty mov'd so proud,
Shuns the gay circle which her presence blest.

To not the Laura that I knew, when she
Was e'en the gayest of the gay:
Whose angel voice in gentle melody,
Would steal, as 'twere, the 'raptur'd soul away;
Or through the mazy dance, would sylph-like flee,
As tho' she scorn'd the path where mortals stray.

'Twas love that work'd the change—an humble boy,
In manly beauty form'd, did win the heart
Of her who nobles scorn'd; *his* was the joy
To be beloved—and now *she* feels the smart
Which seldom heals, which often doth destroy—
Deep is the wound—cavenom'd was the dart.

But ah! Fate will'd it, that she ne'er should wed
With him on whom her ardent soul was bent;
His country call'd and he to battle fled—
Left the gay hall to slumber in the tent;
Too soon, alas! to slumber with the dead,
For he on death or victory was bent.

At length the day of battle did arrive,
The Moslem did his crescent banner wave,
With christian foemen fiercely did they strive;
No power could the young Alonzo save:
The savage for the contest onward drive,
And rear'd their banner o'er his youthful grave.

And Laura mourns her brave though humble chief,
Naught can give comfort to her stricken breast;
Pleasure, or song, ✱ rds her no relief,
It fails to give the hapless maiden rest:
Deep is her wound and lasting is her grief
For *him* who slumbers with the brave and blest.

SELIM.

THE MORALIST.

EVENING.

The effulgence of the sun is no longer witnessed, his last rays having tinged the verdant landscape; and he has now retired beyond the western mountains. The moon with majestic beauty and brightness, maintains her ceaseless course, and guides the wanderer to his home. The twinkling stars, decorating the canopy above, and sparkling with undiminished splendor, speak forth the wisdom of the great Original. All nature breathes a solemn adieu to the departing day; silence pervades the earth; and intelligent beings may now pause to contemplate with those hallowed feelings which the auspicious period inspires, the glories of their Creator, the wisdom and beauty of all his works. This sacred hour is peculiarly adapted to awaken feelings of gratitude; to inspire the heart with holy love; to animate our hopes, and guide to virtue. Man is the only intelligent creature that inhabits the globe; the only being who can admire and love his Creator. How exalted his rank! How noble his existence!

There are moments in life, in which we are led to contemplation; there is a time when the past is recalled; when the future is anticipated. That time is evening; perhaps when we sit by the burning taper, or when by moonlight, we range the fertile fields.

"Oft have I pass'd, when evening's silent hour,
Was fraught with heart ce seemingly divine,
To feast the soul, within the sacred bower,
With luxuries, she seemed to say were mine.

Evening outvies every other hour in time. The day is passed, with all its perplexities and cares; nought is present to disturb the tranquil breast; and we are permitted to enjoy the sacred sweets which memory awakens. And though it may not always be pleasing to reflect on the past, still it is profitable. The present will be appreciated; the future prepared for. The morning and noonday of life may pass unheeded; but the evening of existence will come, and it may beam with hope—we should improve life as it passes.

Pleasures of Religion.—If a man can find no enjoyment except when directly engaged in seeking his own happiness, his pleasures must be necessarily limited, as well as selfish. But if, with the love of God and the love of man reigning in his heart, he takes delight in rendering others happy, his sources of pleasure must be abundant and perpetual. To cultivate a spirit of benevolence is at once then our interest and our duty. 'Look not every man on his own things,' says the benevolent apostle, 'but every man also on the things of others. Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, it is more blessed to give than to receive.' Remember the exigencies of the poor, of the friendless, of the afflicted, and of the ignorant; and connect with their miseries their claims; their claims on your commiseration, your time, and property.—Think how many of your fellow creatures, with natural susceptibilities of delight not inferior to your own, are altogether strangers to your happiness, and destitute of the moral and divinely prescribed means of discovering the way to its attainment! Are not myriads perishing for lack of knowledge? Are you not in possession of the treasures of Divine truth, by which they may become "wise unto salvation, and happy through an unchanging eternity?" Remember that he who winneth souls, to the paths of peace and glory, is by the highest authority, "wise;" he is wise in seeking for himself and for others, the happiness of immortality; for they who are thus wise "shall hereafter shine with the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever and ever."

CHARACTER OF AN HONEST MAN.

"Honesty is the best policy. It is the poor man's estate and the rich man's glory." *Old Proverbs.*

An honest man is the wisest man; for by his "policy" he secures himself, and benefits those with whom he has transaction. He is the best music, for his tongue, thought, and actions, constitute a just harmony. He is the richest man; for a good conscience, which he always preserves, is the choicest treasure.—He is the strongest of men; for true honesty or manly integrity, can never be conquered, either with threats or promises. "Come wind or rain, come fire or flood, his plain determination, is to do what is right." He is a true friend, a charitable enemy, a moral citizen, a good husband, a tender father, and a kind master. What is bad, he condemns, as well in himself as others. He speaketh evil of nobody; but when he hears any one discommended, he endeavors to recollect what is commendable in him, and if he knows nothing favorable in his character, he pities him and is silent. He may receive an injury, but he cannot revenge it. He may repent a promise, but he cannot break it, although he may lose by its performance. His hands are in the world, but his heart is out of it. He is pure as fire; serene as air; supple as water, and lowly and fruitful as the earth. His losses enrich him; his afflictions rejoice him; and his mortifications comfort him. His diet is temperance; his apparel decency; his trade peace making; his study forgiveness; his patrimony, eternal felicity. The Deity is his father; religion, his mother; truth his friend; chastity, his company; justice, his practice; honour, his reward; and sincerity his spouse. His children are complacency, good humour, love and confidence. His brethren and kinsfolk are angels and good men. He is firm as a rock of the ocean, bold as a lion, mild as a lamb, wise as a serpent, harmless as a dove, constant as a turtle, and—rare as a phœnix!

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LITERARY EMINENCE.

There is formed in the breast of man a laudable desire for improvement. This is manifest in the regret which comes over the soul for the misspent hours of youth, and in that inquisitive curiosity which awakens us to an earnest attention to the objects presented to our view. In the fields of nature there is a fountain to allay man's thirst for knowledge. The world is built as a theatre, on which his restless genius can play out its thousand movements. For notwithstanding nature has spread her fruitful blessings around us, she has not given them ready for our immediate use. The materials for erecting and adorning the habitations of man are found wherever he wanders, but not already rising in the form of the superb palace, or the elegant mansion; the wide sea rolls around the earth, but nature has launched no ships upon its waters, she has left that for the ardent energies of man to perform. Was every wonder in creation made known, was every problem solved, all that pleasure which is derived from treading the flowery path of knowledge would be lost; grey hairs would be no longer a crown of wisdom, for man would know as much when he waked in the world as when he waked in eternity. Why shall we not be roused to intellectual exertion? When in the laboratory of nature there are a thousand enigmas to unravel, a thousand secrets to detect; when the man who can draw forth only a few of these from the concealment in which they are wrapped is eulogized by mankind as their glorious benefactor, and entitled to a seat in the temple of fame! Why shall we not awake? When we reflect that men who have possessed the highest capacities of intellect, in their violent yearnings after correct principles, have overreached the bounds which they sought, have been bewildered by the phantasms of a delirious brain, while others of far less ability have discovered the truths which they did not find by following a simple, practical, and thorough system. Knowledge is the mighty lever of mind; it makes the elements slaves to man, and has transformed this earth from a dark wilderness to smiling fields and wide-spreading kingdoms! What is the divinity without knowledge? His omnipresence would be unknown even to himself, and his omnipotence, wherever it should fall, would descend with a crushing and deadening weight. If a man cultivates his mental powers only for his own refinement he will be gloriously rewarded. For whether he strays companionless amid a noiseless wilderness, or moves among the gay and splendid crowds of fashion he is not alone. No! he can retire at any time to the chambers of his soul and hearken in silent reverence to the glorified geniuses of times as they throng around him. Travelling in imagination to other climes he beholds alike the wonders of improvement, and the ruthless ravages of time. Roaming through the extent of other countries, now he sits on the banks of the Tiber and contemplates the ruin of all that but yesterday was renowned, magnificent and noble; now standing on the shores of Arabia he starts with instinctive horror as he recognizes the human image in the ghastly features of the Arabian, whose heart is harder than the rocks that hang over him, or listens to the wild and plaintive song of the Indian who drops his oar for a moment upon the still lake that is sleeping amid the silence of nature. Whether he sits with royal counsellors, to deliberate upon the weighty measures of monarchy, or walks the lowly vale of poverty, his authority will be respected, for he has imbued his soul with lasting gifts, and held frequent converse with the worthies of ancient ages.

There is a novelty attached to the objects that surround us that has never been sketched, and although we rise with delight from the glowing pages of Homer, admire the brilliant decorations of Virgil, and reverence the lofty sublimity of Longinus; although we are charmed with their bright and animated images, yet there is opened to the eye of every one of mankind a volume that excites more endearing associations—I mean the volume of nature. From this volume all writers have transcribed; and if after looking upon its contents we could describe our emotions and make others feel them, we should be immortal. What a consolation to the desponding adventurer, to reflect, that all the men that ever have lived, or ever will, cannot pencil all its beauties, that graces innumerable clusters of objects that surround him that have not yet been sketched. In his ambitious progress the delights of friendship will not be wanting, for although there are many in the literary world who would look with the serpent eye of envy upon the budding promises of the young aspirant, and dip their pen in the gall of calumny to blot his name from the world, yet there are also many who would extend the hand of kindness to draw him to a protecting bosom. Amid the hours of despair, or while the reflection will always be, that if he has arrived at mediocrity he is above thousands, and if to eminence above ten thousand. What an effect has even a single man upon the world. From the breast of Homer, a mere individual, emanated those strains that have vibrated o'er the earth, and thrilled through the breast of every son of science; while every word of Junius rang an awful knell through a pale and silent court. If one's works are durable, if with a true hand he has drawn the outlines of those faculties that shake the human breast, or has painted in its proper hues the scenery that blooms around him, he will be admired by a circle of readers that widens, and widens, throughout every rank of society.

Every incentive which can animate, every temptation which can allure, is held forth to the literary champion to brace his soul against the disappointments which press against it.—Does he, while yet a youth, amid the stillness of midnight converse with the spirits of departed sages, and yet amid all his application find no indications of a master-genius flash across his brow, neither in his younger days did Newton, but his name is inscribed upon the pillars of the universe. Does he feel the cold hand of poverty pressing heavily upon his heart? So did Franklin, but his name is written with lightning upon the frame of heaven. Does he hear the arrows of malice, envy and detraction, whizzing around him? Let him consult the past for the consequences of literary persecution, let him ask a Socrates, a Galilee, and a Byron, and their immortal spirits will point with one hand to the consummate overthrow of their enemies, and with the other to the Golden tablets of their renown, reflecting upon a gazing world, the dazzling rays of their undying glory. He who shuts his ears against the syren tones of pleasure and spurns the fascinating, and spangled embellishments of luxury will at last be crowned by the meed of honorable distinction. How few of those whose names are enrolled upon the list of fame that were blessed by nature with the advantages of birth, affluence and friends. How oftener far were they the children of sorrow and the companions of misfortune. The person who would arrive at gigantic attainments in literature must set his standard high, his bounds must be far on from the gaol of the vulgar, and in a moment of applause when he is caressed and flattered by admirers, let him beware, that because they honor him, lest he set as to incur the censure of awkardness, and still further to gain their good opinion should comply with their fashionable vices. He must shake off the slumber of luxury, and the torpor of indolence—if he would clamber up the steep and rugged precipice of the hill of fame—if his soul is tinctured with ambitious glory let him travel back to antiquity, and walk among the illustrious spirits of ancient times, and while they invite him to the seats of virtue, literature and science, let him rush forward to seize the prize that glitters before him, and if he falls, better to fall like the shooting star, whose radiance is attested by the darkness that follows its setting splendor, than like the Ignis Fatuus, rising from the grave of corruption, to hover awhile amid swamps and quagmires, then sink forever.

QUINTUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PLEASURE.

Pleasure is a phantom which we all eagerly grasp after, but often, very often find nothing but a shadow, which in various forms betrays its votaries and is seized as of inestimable value, which, when it is purchased proves mostly if not always a bitter thing—in the pursuit of pleasure we are all actuated by different motives, but all eventually conduce to the same point. The man of fortune flies after it to dispossess himself of those blessings with which by a kind and gracious providence he has been so greatly blessed—on the other hand we again find those who enjoy a sufficient competency reaching after pleasure, not only, for more self gratification but to make themselves appear greater than reality, whilst those who enjoy such pleasures at their expense are sure to laugh at those who have been so easily duped—there are plenty to be found professing a most tender friendship, but when they come to be tried in distress, will pass and forget all former obligations. The poor man seeks after pleasure as a relief from toil, thinks it enough at his first embrace into it to enjoy, as he supposes, occasional recreations; but unless guarded against with a firmness seldom to be found, he finds it fast gaining upon him, and his existence eventually seems to depend upon taking it, which sooner or later, if rashly sought after, will prove a curse. The real gratification of pleasure is, enjoying it in such bounds as after the enjoyment pleasure may be found mingled with real happiness. How often is it that our greatest pleasures are unexpectedly got, and when such is the case the enjoyment is rendered double by the unlooked for gratification; our after thoughts are of a more pleasing kind than those which follow a long expected enjoyment. In the pursuit of enjoyment we should always endeavour to be governed by reason, which will often whisper when we o'erstep the bounds of moderation, and those who will knowingly blind themselves to what they conceive to be wrong must and will fall eventually in their pursuit.

S.

A SOLDIER'S FAITH.

From the Literary Gazette.

Never shall I forget their bridal—earth scarce contained aught more lovely than Maria, as she passed the portal of the village church, and hastened to escape the admiring gaze of the rustic crowd. Maria was barely eighteen; the light of beauty danced in her deep blue eye: but on this, her bridal morn, its long silken lash hid more than half its brightness, and the snowy veil which fell over her auburn tresses, was not paler than her cheek. I had loved her ere I left my father's roof; but I had no patrimony except a proud name and a soldier's fortunes; and Maria was a prize too great for one so portioned. I looked upon her bridegroom—every feature was replete with manly beauty, and each well knit limb might have formed a study for the fastidious statuary: and yet I gazed upon him till my heart swelled almost to bursting, and I turned once more to look upon Maria, and wished that they had chosen her another lord. Never shall I forget that dark, deep, earth-turned eye, or the haughty lip with its triumphant as I fearless smile! I left my native village; I sighed not one fare well to Maria.—After her marriage we feared to meet; she felt that I loved her, and her own heart, more stubborn than her nature, resisted even yet the harsh mandate of an unyielding parent; she knew it, and she shrunk not from her duty. Again I left my home and the sun of Spain darkened my brow, and her wars nerved my spirit to greater daring; but I retired from her haughty daughters with a sickening soul, for I thought of Maria, and her fatal destiny, and I clung to her remembrance as if my hopeless truth could in aught avail her.—Years sped on, and my heart yearned to revisit the home of my childhood—the birthplace of my first hopes: I trod its path with a firm step, but the sun-ray which glanced on me in the home of my fathers, rested on the scarred features of a war-scathed soldier; I shrunk from the reflection—"Should Maria now look on me, how would she deem me changed!" It was a foolish thought, and in the next moment I blushed for its conception. My stay was brief, yet, ere I again became a wanderer, I once more beheld Maria: she had been the mother of two blooming boys, but they had withered, like roses devoured by the foul worm which feasts on beauty. I saw her lord, too; the voice of murmur was on his tongue, and his eye scowled reproachfully as he threw it on his young bride—the pale cheek grew yet paler beneath the glance—the soft blue eye swelled with the drop of silent suffering—the heaving bosom struggled to repress the sigh which threatened to escape it—and I stifled ere my tongue gave utterance to the curse my heart engendered. I became loudest in the revel, but I could not drown the memory of that low stifled sigh; I mingled in the train of beauty, but the deep eye with its large tear was ever in the throng, and every pale cheek on which I gazed in my wanderings recalled the memory of Maria!—Again the tented field was my abode, the green sward my resting-place—again my night-slumber was amidst the brave, and my day-dream of conquest and of glory; many a bold and buoyant heart slept in death ere the field was fought—many an ardent spirit bounded no more to the battle; but the death-bullet passed me by, and the wound closed, and the scar healed, when a weapon blade struck me in its descent—and I lived on. My brother soldiers dashed the red stream from the gleaming steel, and shouted victory! till the very skies seemed to echo back the pealing of their voices, and I stood by in silence, and only asked to perish.

We left the fair land of fame and conquest, and I bade adieu to my fellow-soldiers forever: they pressed around me with generous warmth, and besought my stay; but I was a moody and a wretched man, and their words were those of courtesy and compassion! There is a spell in the thought of home! "I will return home and die," I murmured: it was a vain idea, for my father was in his grave, my sister wedded in a foreign land—I was alone; but Maria dwelt near the spot where I had once been happy, and her proximity was a resting-place for the wounded spirit. But even that link in the cankered chain of existence was unrivetted: Maria had drooped beneath the withering breath of unkindness; she slept in the cold ground. I hurried to the churchyard; two marble tombs gleamed pale in the moon-light—they shrouded the ashes of her lovely babes; but her own grave was obscure and unlettered, and the rank grass which covered it waved darkly to the night-breeze, like hearse-plumes. She had filled a lowly, but not a forgotten resting place; and I cast myself on the neglected grave, and I plucked from it every bitter weed, and trimmed the long dark grass; and I shed no tear as I performed the mournful duty—Maria was at peace; she slept with her children. Ere I left the spot, my eye fell on the medal which hung at my breast; the moonbeams glanced brightly on it, as if in mockery; it was all that now linked me to my fellow-men—all that I yet cherished on earth. I scooped a narrow hole in the green turf on her breast, and there I deposited my treasure. It is the only offering of my ill-fated love; it will be my witness with Maria in a brighter world, that I did my duty to my country!

I slowly left the grave-yard, and drew near to take a last look at the habitation which was once Maria's. Feasting and revelry resounded through the vast apartments: Maria's lord had taken another bride. I paused for one moment, to look on her full black eye and deeply tinted cheek—from that hour life has been a blank, and I have moved amid the world's scenes as passionless as a breathing corse!

Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons.

QUINTIN MATSYS, the celebrated Flemish painter, was bred a blacksmith. The occasion of his changing his profession was as follows. While pursuing his calling as a blacksmith, he fell in love with a daughter of a painter, and on applying to the father for leave to marry her, he received the repulsive answer, that none but an artist should ever receive her at his hands. Piqued at this reply, he laid aside his hammer, took up the pencil, studied diligently, travelled into Italy, and in a short time returned to Antwerp, and entering the Cathedral privately, he painted upon a picture of the Fallen Angels by Frans Floree, a large fly, as in the act of settling on the thigh of one of the angels. The father of the young lady with whom he was enamored had the charge of the pictures of the church, and on coming in some time after, saw the intrusive insect, took out his handkerchief, and attempted to brush it off. Astonished at the deception, he inquired for the author, and hearing that it was Matsys, he sent for him, and freely gave his consent to the desired union with his daughter. This picture, with the painted fly, is still to be seen in the Museum at Antwerp.

DR. JOHNSON, as executor to the will of his friend Thrale, sold his brewery to the Barclays, the present owners. The brewery now covers eight acres of ground, and there were manufactured in it, in 1817, 340,000 barrels of beer. About 200 men are employed within the establishment, and it is supposed that the number of persons dependent upon it without, in the sale and transportation of the liquor, is three or four thousand. Dr. Johnson, in treating about the sale, remarked, in his characteristic manner, "Gentlemen, it is not merely these boilers and these vats that I am selling you, but the potentiality of acquiring wealth beyond the dreams of avarice."

HANDEL, being at Haerlem, visited the great church, which contains the most celebrated organ in the world. He was admitted, without the knowledge of the organist, to that instrument, and commenced, with the most surprising effect, a piece of harmony, in one passage of which there was a certain chord or combination of notes, that required such keys to be touched, as could not possibly be commanded simultaneously by the finger. The organist entered accidentally during the execution of this passage, and, struck with astonishment, declared, that if the performer was a human being it must be Handel. It afterwards appeared, that in addition to the use of his fingers, this great musical genius had brought out the *impossible note* by striking the key with his *nose!*

DR. CHALMERS of Glasgow, the celebrated preacher, is rather inattentive to his dress, and has much of the abstractedness which generally goes to the credit of genius. Having left his house at a very early hour one morning, with a bundle under his arm, to take his departure for a neighboring place in a steamboat, he was arrested by one of the city watch, who did not know him, and who insisted on conveying him to the watch-house. Dr. C. impatient at being interrupted, told the man who he was. "Na, na," said the guard of the police, "you're no Dr. Chalmers; he's not such a man as you, and he'd not be seen strolling at this hour." To the watch house therefore he was carried, where, being recognized, he was set at liberty, and permitted to recommence his walk towards the steamboat.

The father of the celebrated Thomas a Becket was an Englishman of London, who followed the fortunes of the Norman Crusaders, and was taken prisoner and made a slave by the Saracens. "Unfortunate and despised as he was, he gained what the Norman Chiefs, in all their glory, rarely gained in England, the love of a woman of the country.—This woman was no other than the daughter of the Chief to whom Gilbert was captive.—By her assistance, he made his escape, and repassed the sea; but his deliverer, unable to live without him, forsook her father's house to go in search of him. She knew but two words intelligible to the inhabitants of the West,—London and Gilbert. By the aid of the former, she embarked for England in a vessel carrying traders and pilgrims; by that of the latter, running from street to street repeating "Gilbert! Gilbert!" to the astonished crowd that gathered around her, she found the man whom she loved. Gilbert a Becket, after taking the advice of several Bishops on this miraculous incident, had his mistress baptized, changed her Saracen name into Matilda, and married her. The singularity of this marriage made it much talked of, and it became the subject of several popular romances, two of which, still extant (in Jamieson's popular Songs) contain very affecting details. In the year 1119, Gilbert and Matilda had a son, who was called Thomas Becket, according to the mode of double names introduced into England by the Normans. This anecdote is from "Tierry's History of the Conquest of England by the Normans"—a valuable and interesting work, just translated into English in a very able manner.

FLATTERY—Charles Townsend, the able and witty statesman, whose character was highly eulogized in one of E. Burke's Parliamentary speeches, was very subject to flattery. One day, after bringing out a Budget, which he deemed admirable, being in company with a select set of friends, he asked how they liked it? Some said very well, others very good, and others that they hoped it would be very productive. This not being praise enough, he turned to Touchet the banker, who had just dropped in, and asked the same question. "Like it," said Touchet, "I am transported with it; there was never such a finance before in the world, and, if any thing could exceed it, it was your eloquent manner of giving it." "My dear Touchet," said Townsend, getting up and embracing him, "you are the man that gives me comfort—as for these fellows, they have been doing nothing else this half hour but throwing brick bats at me." Such is the influence of flattery even upon great minds!

PROMISES—Queen Elizabeth seeing Sir Edward ——— in her garden, looked out from her window, and asked him in Italian, "What does a man think of when he thinks of nothing?" Sir Edward, who had not had the effect of some of the Queen's grants as soon as he hoped and desired, paused a little, and then made answer, "Madam, he thinks of a woman's promise!" The Queen shrunk in her head; but was heard to say, "Well, Sir Edward, I must not confute you, anger makes dull men witty, but it keeps them poor!"

SLAVE-DEALING INSECTS.

Much has of late been said upon the subject of slavery, by those who wish to abolish all traces of so odious an institution; but would any casual observer of nature's works suppose, that insect nations were wars with all the animosity which characterises adverse armies! certain it is that naturalists inform us so; and that, moreover, a certain species of ant sally forth from their habitations, to capture and enslave their weaker opponents, whom they doom, as it were, to perpetual drudgery; this strange fact we gather from the relations of speculative entymologists. Most probably Solomon was ignorant of such a circumstance, otherwise he perhaps would not have exclaimed, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise!" The curious reader is referred to "Kirby and Spence's Entymology," for many interesting particulars which rather border upon the marvellous: we will proceed to quote the following account of these slave-dealing ants. "There are two species, *rufescens* and *sanguinea*, which engage in these wars, not as common slave-dealers for adults, but for the helpless infants of the colony, the larvæ and pupæ; these they educate in their own nests till they arrive at their perfect state, when they undertake the toils of the society. When, winding through the grass of a meadow, they have proceeded thirty feet or more from their own habitation, they disperse, and like dogs with their noses, explore the ground with their antennæ to detect traces of the game they are pursuing. The negro formicary, the object of their search, is soon discovered; some of the inhabitants are usually keeping guard at the avenues, and dart upon the foremost of the assailants with inconceivable fury. The alarm increasing, crowds of the swarthy inhabitants rush forth from every apartment; but their valour is exerted in vain; for the besiegers precipitating themselves upon them, by the ardour of their attack, compel them to retreat within, and take shelter in the lower story; great numbers entering with them at the gates, whilst others, with their mandibles, make a breach in the walls, through which the victorious army marches into the besieged city. In a few minutes, by the same passages, they as hastily evacuate it, each carrying off in its mouth a larvæ or pupæ, which it has seized in spite of its unhappy guardians. On their return home with their spoil, they pursue exactly the route by which they went to the attack. Their success in these expeditions is rather the result of impetuosity, by which they damp the courage of the negroes, than of their superior strength, though they are a larger animal; for sometimes a very small body of them (not more than 150) has been known to succeed in their attack, and carry off their booty." *Huber* professes to have been an eye witness to a desperate conflict of this nature.—See Kirby and Spence's Ent. vol. II. p. 80.

DANCING.

As the season for balls, assemblies and night parties has come on, the following hints may not be without their use. It is in vain to attempt to abolish these routes, fashion will have its way, and must be submitted to: we may nevertheless be permitted to lessen, if possible, their pernicious consequences.

"Dancing, under proper limitations, is a wholesome exercise, especially in winter, but the more violent dances are frequently attended with pernicious effect. The exertion of so many muscles, and the quick inspiration of a warm atmosphere in a crowded assembly, excite such a rapid circulation of the blood, as is equal to that in the hot stages of a fever.—When to this we add, the improper use of liquids, which, if of a heating nature, increase the motion of the blood, or if cooling, restrain it abruptly, we can no longer be surprised that spitting of blood and consumption of the lungs are often the consequences of such excess."

ALPHABETS.—The English contains twenty-four letters; to which if we add J and V, consonants, there will be twenty-six. The French contains twenty-three;—the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan, twenty-two each;—the Arabic, twenty-eight;—the Persian, thirty-one;—the Turkish, thirty-three;—the Georgian, thirty-six;—the Coptic thirty-two;—the Muscovite, forty-three;—the Greek, twenty-four;—the Latin, twenty-two;—the Sclavonic, twenty-seven;—the Dutch, twenty six;—the Spanish, twenty-seven;—the Italian, twenty;—the Ethiopic and Tartarian each two hundred and two;—the Indian and Bengal, twenty-one;—the Burmese, nineteen. The Chinese have, properly speaking, no alphabet, unless we call their whole language by that name. Their letters are words, or rather hieroglyphics, amounting to eight thousand.

EUROPEAN PARAGRAPHS.

One of the principal houses at Liege has received the following extract of a letter:—

"Port Mahon, Oct. 5. The Greeks are triumphant; the Egyptian fleet has retired to Alexandria, and the Turkish fleet to Constantinople. The Greek fleet have taken nearly 60 transports."

A private letter from Zante, of the 8th of September, says:—"The Greeks are in good spirits, and that Colocotroni had an army of 12 or 14,000 men under his command, and that it was daily increasing by the Moreotes coming down from the mountains to join him. The Greeks are more united than they have heretofore been."

The Dublin papers state that the Catholic Question will be again brought forward during the ensuing session of Parliament, the leading members of the Irish party feeling a confidence in their strength, whilst the Protestant party earnestly desire the discussion.

Great Calamity!—The Comet Steam Boat on her passage from Inverness to Greenock, was run foul of by another steam boat and so much damaged that in a few moments she filled and sunk. The total number of passengers on board, was estimated to have been from 60 to 70, the whole of which, except 9, perished.

Alexander Cockburn has been appointed minister to Columbia with an income of 6000*l.* and other emoluments.

From the Paris papers it appears that not only M. Zea had been dismissed from the councils of Spain, but the whole cabinet.—Who were to be their successors was not stated.

The timber ship Baron of Renfrew went ashore near Calais, and has gone to pieces.

The Duke of St. Albans has married Mrs. Coutts. The ceremony took place at Edinburgh.

Mr. O'Connell, in a long letter to the Editor of the Dublin Morning Register, denounces Cobbett as a "vagabond," "a liar," and one "who has outlived his intellect."

A report had reached the Turkish Capitol, that Lord Cochrane was about to join the Greeks. This information created a strong sensation, and no inconsiderable alarm.

In London, the commercial house of Samuel Williams, (a citizen of New-York) has stopped payment. The amount of this failure is stated at 815,000 pounds sterling.

THE POPE—The chair of St. Peter is likely to become again vacant. The illness of the Pope is stated to be alarming, and prayers had been put up in all the churches, with his own permission, for his recovery.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Nuptials of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—The marriage of the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Mrs. Patterson, daughter of Richard Caton, Esq. formerly of Liverpool, but now of Baltimore, in the United States of America, took place at the Vice Regal Lodge, Dublin, on Saturday last. The ceremony was, in the first instance, performed by his grace, the Protestant Primate. The bride was given away by the Bishop of Raphoe; and the marriage was afterwards solemnized by his grace, the Catholic Bishop of Dublin. The following distinguished persons were present:—The Primate; the Catholic Archbishopy of Dublin; the Bishop of Raphoe; the Chief Justice; the Attorney General and Miss Plunkett; Mr. and Mrs. Goulburn; the Commander of the Forces; Mr. and Mrs. Blake; Mrs. Talbot; Colonel and Mrs. Talbot; Miss Caton, Mrs. Patterson's sister; the Hon. Mr. Keppel; Colonel Shaw; Dr. Hunter; two Messrs. Johnson; the Aid-de-Camp in Waiting. The bell rang a merry peal in honor of the celebration of the nuptials. The late husband of the distinguished bride was the brother of the celebrated Miss Patterson, afterwards consort of Jerome Bonaparte.

It was stated for some reason or other, in the Dublin morning papers, that in consequence of the sudden illness of Mrs. Patterson, the marriage ceremony was postponed, the public were not therefore prepared for the event. Mrs. Patterson, for some time past, had taken up her residence at Ryland's Hotel, where she was attended by her sister. Between the hours of two and three o'clock this afternoon, two state carriages belonging to the Marquis Wellesley, drove up to the hotel. Mr. Johnson, his excellency's private secretary, rode in one of them. He immediately entered the hotel, and in a short time handed Mrs. Patterson and her sister into the foremost carriage. Both the ladies were dressed in a superb and costly style. The appearance of the carriage, with the state livery, in a very few minutes attracted a considerable crowd around the doors of the hotel. All the persons who composed it, seemed extremely anxious to catch a glimpse of the accomplished lady who was soon to be exalted to a state of such dignity and splendour. When she appeared there was an expressive, though subdued murmur of applause. Mrs. Patterson gracefully returned the salutation. The carriages rapidly drove off to the Phœnix Park.

In our paper of yesterday, we stated, that Mrs. Patterson had in ready money, one hundred and thirty thousand pounds. We have been since informed that we underrated the sum, and that one hundred and eighty-six thousand pounds, or 3 1-2 per cent. is nearer the truth. This lady, in addition to her property in the British funds, has claims upon the British and American governments to an equal amount, besides considerable landed property in America. She is niece to the Catholic Bishop of Maryland, and is herself, of course, a member of that communion. The Irish Court, under the new Vice Queen, will, we have no doubt, be brilliant and fashionable.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1825.

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, fixing the period for the meeting of Congress, the two Houses assembled in their respective Chambers, in the Capitol, this day and commenced the First Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

IN THE SENATE.

At twelve o'clock, the Vice President of the United States, ex officio President of the Senate, took the Chair, and called the Senate to order. On him, will devolve the selection of the Committees, which in the Senate had always, until the last Session, been done by ballot.

The roll of the Members being then called over, it appeared that 39 Senators were present.

The usual preparatory business was transacted, and a committee appointed to confer with the other house, to wait on the President to receive such communications as he had to make.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the usual hour of meeting, the members assembled, and it appeared a very large proportion of them were present. The appointment of Speaker was the first subject that called the attention of the house before its organization. John W. Taylor was chosen, on the second ballot.

Having the constitutional number of votes, he was accordingly announced to be elected Speaker, and was conducted by Mr. Newton, (the Father of the House) to the Chair, whence he delivered the following address:

"GENTLEMEN: When I see around me so many Representatives whose virtues and talents adorn our country; whose services, at home and abroad, in the cabinet and in the field, in Halls of Legislation and Judicial tribunals, have largely contributed to our national prosperity, I am penetrated with gratitude for the favorable opinion which has recalled me to this distinguished station. My brief experience has served rather to assure me that its duties are arduous, than to create confidence in my ability to discharge them to your satisfaction. Every effort, however, of which I am capable, shall be faithfully directed to merit your support. In the complex question frequently presented to the Chair for prompt decision, unerring accuracy is scarcely attainable. When mistakes occur, my best endeavors shall not be wanting to correct them, and to repair whatever injury they may have occasioned.

"With an anxious desire that your countenance and advice will not be withheld, and that the just expectations of your constituents may be fulfilled, in our Legislative labors, I enter upon the duties of this important trust."

The other officers of the last Congress were re-elected without the slightest indication of opposition, viz: Clerk, Matthew St. Clair Clarke; Sergeant at Arms, John Oswald Dunn; Doorkeeper, Benjamin Burch; Assistant Doorkeeper, Overton Carr.

The usual orders for Messengers, &c. were adopted, and, after agreeing to exchange Messages, &c. and fixing on twelve o'clock as the daily hour of meeting, until otherwise ordered, the two Houses adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Edwards submitted the following resolution: *Resolved*, That two Chaplains, of different denominations, be appointed to Congress, during the present session—one by each House—who shall interchange weekly.

Mr. Dickerson submitted the following motion for consideration: *Resolved*, that the 30th rule for conducting the business of the Senate, be so amended, that, instead of a Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, there be two standing Committees—one of Commerce and one of Manufactures.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, reported, from the Joint Committee, that they had waited on the President of the United States, agreeably to order, and that the President informed the Committee that he would make a communication to the two Houses this day.

Soon after which, the Message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. J. Adams, Jr. his Private Secretary; which was read, and 3,000 copies ordered to be printed, together with 1,500 of the accompanying documents.

Mr. Van Buren gave notice that he should, on Tuesday next, submit a resolution to amend the Constitution in relation to Roads and Canals; and then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Trimble, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned them, and, that the President had replied that, at 12 o'clock this day, he would send to each House a Message in writing.

At twenty minutes past 12, the Message was brought in by the President's Secretary, (Mr. John Adams, Jr.) and read at the Clerk's table. The reading occupied one hour. The Message was accompanied by reports to the President from the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Post Master General, with other documents. The message and reports were referred to a committee of the whole House on the state of the Union. Six thousand copies of the message, and six hundred copies of the reports, &c. were ordered to be printed. And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.

The principal business transacted in the two houses this day related to referring different parts of the President's Message to Select Committees. In the Senate, the Resolution authorizing the appointment of two Chaplains of different denominations, was concurred in.

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States, communicated to the Senate and House of Representatives, on the commencement of the First Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

In taking a general survey of the concerns of our beloved country, with reference to subjects interesting to the common welfare, the first sentiment which impresses itself upon the mind, is of gratitude to the Omnipotent Dispenser of all Good, for the continuance of the signal blessings of his Providence, and especially for that health which, to an unusual extent, has prevailed within our borders; and for that abundance which, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, has been scattered with profusion over our land. Nor ought we less to ascribe to Him the glory, that we are permitted to enjoy the bounties of His hand in peace and tranquility; in peace with all the other nations of the earth, in tranquility among ourselves. There has, indeed, rarely been a period in the history of civilized man, in which the general condition of the Christian Nations, has been marked so extensively by peace and prosperity. Europe, with a few partial and unhappy exceptions, has enjoyed ten years of peace, during which all her Governments whatever the theory of their constitutions may have been, are successfully taught to feel that the end of their institution is the happiness of the people, and that the exercise of power among men can be justified only by the blessings it confers upon those over whom it is extended.

During the same period, our intercourse with all those nations has been pacific and friendly—it so continues. Since the close of your last session, no material variation has occurred in our relations with any one of them. In the commercial and navigation system of Great Britain, important changes of municipal regulations have recently been sanctioned by acts of Parliament, the effect of which, upon the interests of other nations, and particularly upon ours, has not yet been fully developed. In the recent renewal of the diplomatic missions on both sides, between the two governments, assurances have been given and received of the continuance and increase of that mutual confidence and cordiality by which the adjustment of many points of difference had already been effected, and which affords the surest pledge for the ultimate satisfactory adjustment of those which still remain open, or may hereafter arise.

The policy of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with other nations, has always been of the most liberal character. In the mutual exchange of their respective productions, they have abstained altogether from prohibitions—they have interdicted themselves the power of laying taxes upon exports, and whenever they have favoured their own shipping, by special preferences, or exclusive privileges in their own ports, it has been only with a view to countervail similar favors and exclusions granted by the nations with whom we have been engaged in traffic to their own people or shipping, and to the disadvantage of ours. Immediately after the close of the last war, a proposal was fairly made by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, to all the maritime nations to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, and to place the shipping of both parties to the common trade, on a footing of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and impost. This offer was partially and successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburg, and Russia. It was also, adopted, under certain modifications, in our late commercial convention with France. And, by the act of Congress of 8th January, 1824, it has received a new confirmation, with all the nations who had acceded to it, and has been offered again to all those who are, or may hereafter be, willing to abide in reciprocity by it. But all these regulations, whether established by treaty, or by municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction.—The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, is limited to articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, whether even this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general tender of equal competition made in the act of 8th January, 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture. Propositions to this effect have already been made to us by more than one European government, and it is probable, that if once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime State, it would recommend itself by the experience of its advantages, to the general accession of all.

The Convention, of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and France, concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, was, in the understanding and intent of both parties, as appears upon its face, only a temporary arrangement of the points of difference between them, of the most immediate and pressing urgency. It was limited, in the first instance, to two years from the 1st of Oct. 1822, but with a proviso, that it should further continue in force, till the conclusion of a general and definitive treaty of commerce: unless terminated by a notice six months in advance, of either of the parties to the other. Its operation, so far as it extended, has been mutually advantageous; and it still continues in force, by common consent. But it left unadjusted several objects of great interest to the citizens and subjects of both countries, and particularly a mass of claims, to considerable amount, of citizens of the United States upon the Government of France, of indemnity for property taken or destroyed under circumstances of the most aggravated and outrageous character. In the long period during which continual and earnest appeals have been made to the equity and magnanimity of France, in behalf of these claims, their justice has not been, as it could not be, denied. It was hoped that the accession of a new Sovereign to the Throne would have afforded a favourable opportunity for presenting them to the consideration of his Government. They have been presented and urged, hitherto without effect. The repeated and earnest representations of our Minister at the Court of France, remain as yet even without an answer. Were the demands of nations upon the justice of each other susceptible of adjudication by the sentence of an impartial tribunal, those to which I now refer would long since have been settled, and adequate indemnity would have been obtained. There are large amounts of similar claims upon the Netherlands, Naples, and Denmark. For those upon Spain, prior to 1819, indemnity was, after many years of patient forbearance, obtained, and those upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement, in which the claimants themselves have acquiesced. The Governments of Denmark and of Naples have been recently reminded of those yet existing against them, nor will any of them be forgotten while a hope may be indulged of obtaining justice, by the means within the constitutional power of the Executive, and without resorting to those measures of self redress, which, as well as the time, circumstances and occasion, which may require them, are within the exclusive competency of the Legislature.

It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to bear witness to the liberal spirit with which the Republic of Colombia has made satisfaction for well-established claims of a similar character. And among the documents now communicated to Congress, will be distinguished a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with that Republic, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the last recess of the Legislature. The negociation of similar treaties with all the independent South American States, has been contemplated, and may yet be accomplished. The basis of them all, as proposed by the United States, has been laid in two principles; the one of entire and unqualified reciprocity; the other the mutual obligation of the parties, to place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favored nation. These principles are, indeed, indispensable to the effectual emancipation of the American hemisphere from the thraldom of colonizing monopolies and exclusions; an event rapidly realizing in the progress of human affairs, and which the resistance still opposed in certain parts of Europe to the acknowledgment of the Southern American Republics as independent States, will, it is believed, contribute more effectually to accomplish. The time has been, and that not remote, when some of those states might, in their anxious desire to obtain a nominal recognition, have accepted of a nominal independence, clogged with burdensome conditions, and exclusive commercial privileges granted to the nation from which they have separated, to the disadvantage of all others.—They are now all aware that such concessions to any European nation, would be incompatible with that independence which they have declared and maintained.

Among the measures which have been suggested to them by the new relations with one another, resulting from the recent changes of their condition, is that of assembling, at the Isthmus of Panama, a Congress at which each of them should be represented to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all. The Republics of Colombia, of Mexico, and of Central America, have already deputed Plenipotentiaries to such a meeting, and they have invited the United States to be also represented there by their ministers. The invitation has been accepted, and ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend at those deliberations and to take part in them, so far as may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart.

The Commissioners under the Seventh Article of the Treaty of Ghent have so nearly completed their labors, that by the Report recently received from the Agent on the part of the United States, there is reason to expect that the commission will be closed at their next session, appointed for the 22d of May of the ensuing year.

The other Commission, appointed to ascertain the indemnities due for slaves carried away from the United States, after the close of the late war, have met with some difficulty, which has delayed their progress in the inquiry. A reference has been made to the British Government on the subject, which, it may be hoped, will tend to hasten the decision of the Commissioners, or serve as a substitute for it.

Among the powers specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution, are those of establishing uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States; and of providing for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States. The magnitude and complexity of the interests affected by legislation upon these subjects, may account for the fact, that, long and often as both of them have occupied the attention, and animated the debates of Congress, no systems have yet been devised, for fulfilling, to the satisfaction of the community, the duties prescribed by these grants of power. To conciliate the claim of the individual citizen to the enjoyment of personal liberty, with the effective obligation of private contracts, is the difficult problem to be solved by a law of Bankruptcy. There are objects of the deepest interest to society; affecting all that is precious in the existence of multitudes of persons, many of them in the classes essentially dependent and helpless; of the age requiring nurture and of the sex entitled to protection, from the free agency of the parent and the husband.

The organization of the Militia is yet more indispensable to the liberties of the country. It is only by an effective Militia that we can at once enjoy the repose of peace and bid defiance to foreign aggressions; it is by the militia that we are constituted an armed nation, standing in perpetual panoply of defence, in the presence of all the nations of the earth. To this end, it would be necessary so to shape its organization, as to give it a more united and active energy. There are laws for establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. But it is a body of dislocated members, without the vigor of unity, and of little uniformity, but the name. To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available for the defence of the Union, at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberations of Congress.

Among the unequivocal indications of our national prosperity, is the flourishing state of our finances. The revenues of the present year, from all their principal sources will exceed the anticipations of the last. The balance in the Treasury, on the first of January last, was a little short of two millions of dollars, exclusive of two millions and a half, being the moiety of the loan of five millions, authorized by the act of 26th May, 1824. The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of January to the thirtieth of September, exclusive of the other moiety of the same loan, are estimated at sixteen millions five hundred dollars; and it is expected that those of the current quarter will exceed five millions of dollars; forming an aggregate of receipts of nearly twenty-two millions, independent of the loan. The expenditures of the year will not exceed that sum more than two millions. By those expenditures, nearly eight millions of the principal of the public debt have been discharged. More than a million and a half have been devoted to the debt of gratitude to the warriors of the Revolution: a nearly equal sum to the construction of fortifications, and the acquisition of ordnance, and other permanent preparatives of national defence: half a million to the gradual increase of the Navy: an equal sum for purchase of Territory from the Indians, and payment of annuities to them: and upwards of a million for objects of internal improvement, authorized by special Acts of the last Congress. If we add to these, four millions of dollars for payment of interest upon the public debt, there remains a sum of about seven millions, which have defrayed the whole expense of the Administration of Government, in its Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments, including the support of Military and Naval Establishments, and all the occasional contingencies of a Government co-extensive with the Union.

The amount of duties secured on merchandize imported, from the commencement of the year, is about twenty five millions and a half; and that which will accrue during the current quarter, is estimated at five millions and a half; from these thirty one millions, deducting the drawbacks, estimated at less than seven millions, a sum exceeding twenty four millions will constitute the revenue of the year; and will exceed the whole expenditures of the year. The entire amount of public debt remaining due on the first of January next, will be short of eighty-one millions of dollars.

By an act of Congress of the third of March last, a loan of twelve millions of dollars was authorised at four and a half per cent. or an exchange of stock to that amount of four and a half per cent. for a stock of six per cent. to create a fund for extinguishing an equal amount of the public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent. redeemable in 1826. An account of the measures taken to give effect to this Act will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. As the object which it had in view has been but partially accomplished, it will be for the consideration of Congress, whether the power with which it clothed the Executive should not be renewed at an early day of the present Sessions, and under what modifications.

The Act of Congress of the 3d of March last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, has been executed by the actual subscription for the amount specified, and such other measures have been adopted by that officer, under the Act, as the fulfilment of its intentions requires. The latest accounts received of this important undertaking, authorize the belief that it is in successful progress.

The payments into the Treasury from proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, during the present year, were estimated at one million of dollars. The actual receipts of the first two quarters have fallen very little short of that sum: it is not expected that the 2d half of the year will be equally productive; but the income of the year from that source may now be safely estimated at a million and a half. The Act of Congress of 18th May, 1824, to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands, was limited, in its operation of relief to the purchaser, to the tenth of April last. Its effect at the end of the quarter during which it expired, was to reduce that debt from ten to seven millions. By the operation of similar prior laws of relief from and since that of 2d March, 1821, the debt had been reduced, from upwards of 22 millions to ten. It is exceedingly desirable that it should be extinguished altogether: and to facilitate that consummation, I recommend to Congress the revival, for one year more, of the Act of 18th May, 1824, with such provisional modification as may be necessary to guard the public interests against fraudulent practices in the resale of the relinquished land. The purchasers of public lands are among the most useful of our fellow citizens, and, since the system of sales for cash alone has been introduced, great indulgence has been justly extended to those who had previously purchased upon credit. The debt which had been contracted under the credit sales had become unwieldly, and its extinction was alike advantageous to the purchaser and the public. Under the system of sales, matured, as it has been by experience, and adapted to the exigencies of the times, the lands will continue, as they have become, an abundant source of revenue, and when the pledge of them to the public creditor shall have been redeemed by the entire discharge of the national debt, the swelling tide of wealth with which they replenish the common Treasury may be made to reflow in unfailing streams of improvement from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The condition of the various branches of the public service resorting from the Department of War, and their administration during the current year, will be exhibited in the Report from the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents herewith communicated. The organization and discipline of the army are effective and satisfactory. To counteract the prevalence of desertion among the troops, it has been suggested to withhold from the men a small portion of their monthly pay, until the period of their discharge; and some expedient appears to be necessary, to preserve and maintain among the officers so much of the art of horsemanship as could scarcely fail to be found wanting, on the possible sudden eruption of a war, which should overtake us unprovided with a single corps of cavalry.—The Military Academy at West Point, under the restrictions of a severe but paternal superintendence, recommends itself more and more to the patronage of the Nation; and the number of meritorious officers which it forms and introduces to the public service, furnishes the means of multiplying the undertakings of public improvements, to which their acquirements at that institution are peculiarly adapted. The school of artillery practice established at Fortress Monroe, is well suited to the same purpose, and may need the aid of further legislative provision to the same end.—The Reports from the various officers at the head of the administrative branches of the military service, connected with the quartering, clothing, subsistence, health, and pay, of the Army, exhibit the assiduous vigilance of those officers in the performance of their respective duties, and the faithful accountability which has pervaded every part of the system.

Our relations with the numerous tribes of aboriginal natives of this country, scattered over its extensive surface, and so dependent, even for their existence, upon our power, have been, during the present year, highly interesting. An Act of Congress of 25th May, 1824, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making Treaties of trade and friendship with the Indian Tribes beyond the Mississippi. An Act of 3d March, 1825, authorized Treaties to be made with the Indians for their consent to the making of a road from the frontier of Missouri to that of New Mexico.—And another Act, of the same date, provided for defraying the expenses of holding Treaties with the Sioux, Chippeways, Menomenees, Sauks, Foxes, &c. for the purpose of establishing boundaries and promoting peace between said Tribes. The 2d and the last objects of these Acts have been accomplished; and the second is yet in a process of execution. The treaties which, since the last Session of Congress, have been concluded with the several Tribes, will be laid before the Senate for their consideration, conformably to the Constitution. They comprise large and valuable acquisitions of Territory; and they secure an adjustment of boundaries, and give pledges of permanent peace between several Tribes which had been long waging bloody wars against each other.

On the 12th of February last, a Treaty was signed at the Indian Springs, between Commissioners appointed on the part of the U. States, and certain Chiefs and individuals of the Creek Nation of Indians, which was received at the Seat of Government only a few days before the close of the last Session of Congress and of the late Administration. The advice and consent of the Senate was given to it, on the 3d of March, too late for it to receive the ratification of the then President of the United States; it was ratified on the 7th of March, under the unsuspecting impression that it had been negociated in good faith, and in the confidence inspired by the recommendation of the Senate. The subsequent transactions in relation to this treaty will form the subject of a separate Message.

The appropriations made by Congress, for public works, as well in the construction of fortifications, as for purposes of internal improvement, so far as they have been expended, have been faithfully applied. Their progress has been delayed by the want of suitable officers for superintending them. An increase of both the Corps of Engineers, Military and Topographical, was recommended by my predecessor at the last Session of Congress. The reasons upon which that recommendation was founded, subsist in all their force, and have acquired additional urgency since that time. It may also be expedient to organize the Topographical Engineers, into a Corps similar to the present establishment of the Corps of Engineers. The Military Academy at West Point, will furnish, from the Cadets annually graduated there, officers well qualified for carrying this measure into effect.

The Board of Engineers for Internal Improvement, appointed for carrying into execution the Act of Congress of 30th of April, 1824, "to procure the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals," have been actively engaged in that service from the close of the last session of Congress. They have completed the surveys necessary for ascertaining the practicability of a canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio river, and are preparing a full report on that subject, which, when completed, will be laid before you. The same observation is to be made with regard to the two other objects of national importance, upon which the Board have been occupied, namely, the accomplishment of a National Road from this city to New Orleans, and the practicability of uniting the waters of Lake Memphramagog with Connecticut River, and the improvement of the navigation of that river. The surveys have been made, and are nearly completed. The Report may be expected at an early period during the present session of Congress.

The acts of Congress of the last session, relative to the surveying, marking, or laying out roads in the Territories of Florida, Arkansas, and Michigan, from Missouri to Mexico, and for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, are, some of them, fully executed, and others in the process of execution. Those for completing or commencing fortifications, have been delayed only so far as the Corps of Engineers has been inadequate to furnish officers for the necessary superintendence of the works. Under the act confirming the statutes of Virginia and Maryland, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, three commissioners on the part of the United States have been appointed for opening books and receiving subscriptions in concert with a like number of commissioners appointed on the part of each of those states. A meeting of the commissioners has been postponed to await the definitive Report of the Board of Engineers. The light-houses and monuments for the safety of our commerce and mariners; the works for the security of Plymouth Beach, and for the preservation of the Islands in Boston Harbour, have received the attention required by the laws relating to those subjects respectively. The continuation of the Cumberland Road, the most important of them all, after surmounting no inconsiderable difficulty in fixing upon the direction of the road, has commenced under the most promising auspices, with the improvements of recent invention in the mode of construction, and with the advantage of a great reduction in the comparative cost of the work.

The operation of the laws relating to the Revolutionary Pensioners may deserve the renewed consideration of Congress. The act of 18th March, 1818, while it made provision for many meritorious and indigent citizens, who had served in the war of independence, opened a door to numerous abuses and impositions. To remedy this, the act of 1st May, 1820, exacted proof of absolute indigence, which many really in want were unable, and all, susceptible of that delicacy which is allied to many virtues, must be deeply reluctant to give. The result has been, that some among the least deserving have been retained, and some in whom both the requisites of worth and want were combined, have been stricken from the list. As the numbers of these venerable relics of an age gone by diminish—as the decays of body, mind, and estate, of those that survive, must, in the common course of nature, increase, should not a more liberal portion of indulgence be dealt out to them? May not the want, in most instances, be inferred from the demand, when the service can be duly proved—and may not the last days of human infirmity be spared the mortification of purchasing a pittance of relief only by the exposure of its own necessities? I submit to Congress the expediency either of providing for individual cases of this description, by special enactment, or of revising the act of 1st May, 1820, with a view to mitigate the rigour of its exclusions, in favour of persons to whom charity now bestowed can scarcely discharge the debt of justice.

The portion of the naval force of the union in actual service, has been chiefly employed on three stations,—the Mediterranean, the coasts of South America bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and the West Indies. An occasional cruiser has been sent to range along the African shores most polluted by the traffic of slaves—one armed vessel has been stationed on the coast of our eastern boundary, to cruise along the fishing grounds in Hudson's Bay, and on the coast of Labrador; and the first service of a new frigate has been performed in restoring to his native soil, and to domestic enjoyments, the veteran hero, whose youthful blood and treasure led freely flowed in the cause of our country's independence, and whose whole life had been a series of services and sacrifices to the improvement of his fellow men. The visit of General La Fayette, alike honourable to himself and to our country, closed, as it had commenced, with the most affecting testimonials of devoted attachment on his part, and of the unbounded gratitude of this people to him in return. It will form, hereafter, a pleasing incident in the annals of our Union, giving to real history the intense interest of romance, and signally marking the unpurchasable tribute of a great nation's social affections to the disinterested champion of the liberties of human kind.

The constant maintenance of a small squadron in the Mediterranean is a necessary substitute for the humiliating alternative of paying tribute for the security of our commerce in that sea, and for a precarious peace, at the mercy of every caprice of four Barbary states, by whom it was liable to be violated. An additional motive for keeping a respectable force stationed there at this time, is found in the maritime war raging between the Greeks and the Turks, and in which the neutral navigation of this Union is always in danger of outrage and depredation. A few instances have occurred of such depredations upon our merchant vessels by privateers or pirates wearing the Grecian flag, but without real authority from the Greek or any other government. The heroic struggle of the Greeks themselves, in which our warmest sympathies as freemen and christians have been engaged, have continued to be maintained with vicissitudes of success adverse and favourable.

Similar motives have rendered expedient the keeping of a like force on the coasts of Peru and Chili on the Pacific. The irregular and convulsive character of the war upon the shores, has been extended to the conflicts upon the ocean. An active warfare has been kept up for years, with alternate success, though generally to the advantage of the American Patriots. But their naval forces have not always been under the control of their own governments. Blockades, unjustifiable upon any acknowledged principles of international law, have been proclaimed by officers in command; and though disavowed by the supreme authorities, the protection of our own commerce against them has been made cause of complaint and of erroneous imputations upon some of the most gallant officers of our navy. Complaints equally groundless have been made by the commanders of the Spanish Royal forces in those seas—but the most effective protection to our commerce has been the flag and the firmness of our own commanding officers. The cessation of the war, by the complete triumph of the Patriot cause, has removed, it is hoped, all cause of dissention with one party, and all vestige of force of the other. But an unsettled coast of many degrees of latitude, forming a part of our own territory, and a flourishing commercial fishery, extending to the Islands of the Pacific and to China, still require that the protecting power of the Union should be displayed under its flag, as well upon the ocean as upon the land.

The objects of the West India squadron have been, to carry into execution the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade—for the protection of our commerce against vessels of piratical character, though bearing commissions from either of the belligerent parties—for its protection against open and unequivocal pirates. These objects, during the present year, have been accomplished, more effectually than at any former period. The African slave trade has long been excluded from the use of our flag—and if some few citizens of our country have continued to set the laws of the Union, as well as those of nature and humanity, at defiance, by perseverering in that abominable traffic, it has been only by sheltering themselves under the banners of other nations, less earnest for the total extinction of the trade than ours. The irregular privateers have, within the last year, been in a great measure banished from those seas: and the pirates, for months past, appear to have been almost entirely swept away from the borders and the shores of the two Spanish Islands in those regions. The active, persevering, and unremitted energy of Capt. Warrington, and of the officers and men under his command, on that trying and perilous service, have been crowned with signal success, and are entitled to the approbation of their country. But experience has shown, that not even a temporary suspension or relaxation from assiduity can be indulged on that station, without re-producing piracy and murder in all their horrors; nor is it probable that for years to come our immensely valuable commerce in those seas can navigate in security, without the steady continuance of an armed force devoted to its protection.

It were indeed a vain and dangerous illusion to believe, that in the present or probable condition of human society, a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours, could exist and be pursued in safety, without the continual support of a military nation, the only arm by which the power of this confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home.—A permanent naval peace establishment, therefore, adapted to our present condition, and adapted to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last Congress, and which will deserve your serious deliberations. Our navy, commenced at an early period of our present political organization, upon a scale commensurate with the incipient energies, the scanty resources, and the comparative indigence of our infancy, was even then found adequate to cope with all the powers of Barbary, save the first, and with one of the principal maritime powers of Europe. At a period of further advancement, but with little accession of strength, it not only sustained with honor the most unequal of conflicts, but covered itself and our country with unfading glory. But it is only since the close of the late war, that by the number and force of the ships of which it was composed, it could deserve the name of a navy. Yet it retains nearly the same organization as when it consisted only of five frigates. The rules and regulations by which it is governed urgently call for revision, and the want of a Naval School of Instruction, corresponding with the Military Academy at West Point, for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation.

The act of Congress of 30th May, 1824, authorising an examination and survey of the harbour of Charleston, in South Carolina, of St. Mary's, in Georgia, and of the Coast of Florida, and for other purposes, has been executed, so far as the appropriation would ad-

mit. Those of the 3d of March last, authorising the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot on the Coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, and authorising the building of ten sloops of war, and for other purposes, are in the course of execution; for the particulars of which, and other objects connected with this department, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith communicated.

A Report from the Postmaster-General is also submitted, exhibiting the present flourishing condition of that department. For the first time for many years, the receipts for the year ending on the first of July last, exceeded the expenditures during the same period, to the amount of more than forty-five thousand dollars. Other facts equally creditable to the administration of the department are, that in two years from the first of July, 1823, an improvement of more than one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in its pecuniary affairs has been realized; that in the same interval the increase of the transportation of the mail has exceeded one million five hundred thousand miles, annually; and that one thousand and forty new post offices have been established. It hence appears, that under judicious management, the income from this establishment may be relied on as fully adequate to defray its expenses; and that by the discontinuance of post-roads, altogether unproductive, others of more useful character may be opened, till the circulation of the mail shall keep pace with the spread of our population; and the comforts of friendly correspondence, the exchanges of internal traffic, and the lights of the periodical press, shall be distributed to the remotest corners of the Union, at a charge scarcely perceptible to any individual, and without the cost of a dollar to the public treasury.

Upon this first occasion of addressing the Legislature of the Union, with which I have been honoured, in presenting to their view the execution, so far as it has been effected, of the measures sanctioned by them, for promoting the internal improvement of our country, I cannot close the communication without recommending to their calm and persevering consideration, the general principle in a more enlarged extent. The great object of the institution of civil government, is the improvement of the condition of those who are parties in the social compact; and no government, in whatever form constituted, can accomplish the lawful ends of its institution, but in proportion as it improves the condition of those over whom it is established. Roads and Canals, by multiplying and facilitating the communications and intercourse between distant regions, and multitudes of men, are among the most important means of improvement. But moral, political, intellectual improvement, are duties assigned, by the author of our existence, to social, no less than to individual man. For the fulfilment of those duties, governments are invested with power, and to the attainment of the end, the progressive improvement of the condition of the governed, the exercise of delegated power is a duty as sacred and indispensable, as the usurpation of power not granted is criminal and odious. Among the first, perhaps the very first instrument for the improvement of the condition of men, is knowledge; and to the acquisition of much of the knowledge adapted to the wants, the comforts and enjoyments of human life, public institutions and seminaries of learning are essential. So convinced of this was the first of my predecessors in this office, how first in the memory, as, living, he was first in the hearts of our country, that once and again in his addresses to the Congress, with whom he co-operated in the public service, he earnestly recommended the establishment of seminaries of learning, to prepare for all the emergencies of peace and war, a national university and a military academy. With respect to the latter, had he lived to the present day, in turning his eyes to the institution at West Point, he would have enjoyed the gratification of his most earnest wishes. But, in surveying the city which has been honoured with his name, he would have seen the spot of earth which he had destined and bequeathed to the use and benefit of his country, as the scite for an university, still bare and barren.

In assuming her station among the civilized nations of the earth, it would seem that our country had contracted the engagement to contribute her share of mind, of labour and expense, to the improvement of those parts of knowledge which lie beyond the reach of individual acquisition; and particularly to geographical and astronomical science. Looking back to the history only of the half century since the declaration of our independence, and observing the generous emulation with which the governments of France, Great Britain and Russia, have devoted the genius, the intelligence, the treasures of their respective nations, to the improvement of the species in these branches of science, is it not incumbent upon us to inquire, whether we are not bound by obligations of a high and honourable character, to contribute our portion of energy and attention to the common stock? The voyages of discovery prosecuted in the course of that time, at the expense of those nations, have not only redounded to their glory, but to the improvement of human knowledge. We have been partakers of that improvement, and owe for it a sacred debt, not only of gratitude, but of equal and proportional exertion in the same common cause. Of the cost of these undertakings, if the mere expenditures of outfit, equipment, and completion of the expeditions were to be considered the only charges, it would be unworthy of a great and generous nation to take a second thought. One hundred expeditions of circumnavigation, like those of Cook and La Perouse, would not burden the exchequer of the nation fitting them out, so much as the ways and means of carrying a single campaign in war. But if we take into the account the lives of those benefactors of mankind, of which their services in the cause of their species were the purchase, how shall the cost of those heroic enterprises be estimated? And what compensation can be made to them, or to their countries, for them? Not not by bearing them in affectionate remembrance? Is it not still more by imitating their example? by enabling countrymen of our own to pursue the same career, and to hazard their lives in the same cause?

In inviting the attention of Congress to the object of internal improvements, upon a view thus enlarged, it is not my design to recommend the equipment of an expedition for circumnavigating the globe for purposes of scientific research and inquiry. We have objects of useful investigation nearer home, and to which our cares may be more beneficially applied. The interior of our own territories has yet been very imperfectly explored. Our coasts along many degrees of latitude upon the shores of the Pacific ocean, though much frequented by our spirited commercial navigators, have been rarely visited by our public ships. The River of the West, first fully discovered and navigated by a countryman of our own still bears the name of the ship in which he ascended its waters, and claims the protection of our armed national flag at its mouth.—With the establishment of a military post there, or at some other point of that coast, recommended by my predecessor, and already assured in the deliberations of the last Congress, I would suggest the expediency of protecting the equipment of a public ship for the exploration of the whole north west coast of this continent.

The establishment of an uniform standard of weights and measures was one of the specific objects contemplated in the formation of our Constitution, and to fix that standard was one of the powers delegated by express terms, in that instrument, to Congress. The governments of Great Britain and France have scarcely ceased to be occupied with inquiries and speculations on the same subject, since the existence of our constitution, and with them it has expanded into profound, laborious, and expensive researches into the figure of the earth, and the comparative length of the pendulum vibrating seconds in various latitudes from the Equator to the Pole. These researches have resulted in the composition and publication of several works highly interesting to the cause of science. The experiments are yet in the process of performance. Some of them have recently been made on our own shores, within the walls of one of our own colleges, and partly by one of our own fellow citizens. It would be honorable to our country if the sequel of the same experiments should be countenanced by the patronage of our government as they have hitherto been by those of France and Britain.

Connected with the establishment of an University, or separate from it, might be undertaken the erection of an astronomical observatory, with provison for the support of an astronomer, to be in constant attendance of observation upon the phenomena of the heavens; and for the periodical publication of his observations. It is with no feeling of pride, as an American, that the remark may be made, that on the comparatively small territorial surface of Europe, there are existing upwards of one hundred and thirty of these light-houses of the skies; while throughout the whole American hemisphere, there is not one. If we reflect a moment upon the discoveries, which, in the last four centuries, have been made in the physical constitution of the universe, by the means of these buildings, and of observers stationed in them, shall we doubt of their usefulness to every nation? and while scarcely a year passes over our heads without bringing some new astronomical discovery to light, which we must fain receive at second hand from Europe, are we not cutting ourselves off from the means of returning light for light, while we have neither observatory nor observer upon our half of the globe, and the earth revolves in perpetual darkness to our unsearching eyes?

When, on the 25th of October, 1791, the first President of the United States announced to congress the result of the first enumeration of the inhabitants of this Union, he informed them that the returns gave the pleasing assurance that the population of the United States bordered on four millions of persons. At the distance of thirty years from that time, the last enumeration, five years since, completed, presented a population bordering upon ten millions. Perhaps, of all the evidences of a prosperous and happy condition of human society, the rapidity of the increase of population is the most unequivocal. But the demonstration of our prosperity rests not alone upon this indication. Our commerce, our wealth, and the extent of our territories, have increased in corresponding proportions; and the number of independent communities associated in our Federal Union has since that time, nearly doubled. The legislative representation of the States and people, in the two Houses of Congress, has grown with the growth of their constituent bodies. The house which then consisted of 65 members, now numbers upwards of two hundred. The Senate which consisted of twenty six members, has now forty eight. But the Executive, and still more the Judiciary Departments are yet in a great measure confined to their primitive organization, and are now not adequate to the urgent wants of a still growing community.

The naval armaments which at an early period forced themselves upon the necessities of the Union soon led to the establishment of a Department of the Navy. But the Departments of Foreign Affairs, and of the Interior, which, early after the formation of the government had been united in one, continue so united at this time, to the unquestionable detriment of the public service. The multiplication of our relations with the nations and governments of the old world, has kept pace with that of our population and commerce, while within the last ten years a new family of nations, in our own hemisphere, has arisen among the inhabitants of the earth, with whom our intercourse, commercial and political, would of itself furnish occupation to an active and industrious department. The constitution of the Judiciary, experimental and imperfect as it was, even in the infancy of our existing government, is yet more inadequate to the administration of national justice at our present maturity. Nine years have elapsed since a predecessor in this office, now not the Last, the citizen who perhaps of all others throughout the Union contributed most to the formation and establishment of our constitution, in his valedictory address to Congress immediately preceding his retirement from public life, urgently recommended the revision of the Judiciary, and the establishment of an additional Executive Department. The exigencies of the public service, and its unavoidable deficiencies, as now in exercise, have added yearly cumulative weight to the considerations presented by him as persuasive to the measure; and in recommending it to your deliberations, I am happy to have the influence of his high authority, in aid of the undoubted convictions of my own experience.

The laws relating to the administration of the Patent Office are deserving of much consideration, and, perhaps, acceptable of some improvement. The grant of power to regulate the action of Congress on this subject has specified both the end to be attained, and the means by which it is to be effected. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. If an honest pride may be indulged in the reflection, that on the records of that office are already found inventions, the usefulness of which has scarcely been transcended in the annals of human ingenuity, would not its exultation be allayed by the inquiry, whether the laws have effectively secured to the inventors the reward destined to them by the Constitution, even a limited term of exclusive right to their discoveries?

On the 24th of December, 1799, it was resolved by Congress that a marble monument should be erected by the United States in the Capitol, at the City of Washington; that the family of Gen. Washington should be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. In reminding Congress of this resolution, and that the monument contemplated by it remains yet without execution, I shall indulge only the remarks, that the works in the Capitol are approaching to completion; that the consent of the family desired by the resolution, was requested and obtained; that a monument has been recently erected in this city, at the expense of the Nation, over the remains of another distinguished Patriot of the Revolution; and that a spot has been reserved within the walls where you are deliberating for the benefit of this and future ages, in which the mortal remains may be deposited of him whose spirit hovers over you, and listens with delight to every act of the Representatives of this Nation which can tend to exalt and adorn his and their Country.

The Constitution under which you are assembled is a charter of limited powers: after full and solemn deliberation upon all or any of the objects which urged by an irresistible sense of my own duty, I have recommended to your attention, should you come to the conclusion, that, however desirable in themselves, the exertions of laws for executing them, would transcend the powers committed to you by that venerable instrument which we are all bound to support, let no consideration induce you to assume the exercise of powers not granted to you by the People. But if the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over the District of Columbia; if the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, if the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; to fix the standard of weights and measures; to establish post-offices and post roads; to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a Navy; to dispose and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States; and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying these powers into execution: If these powers and others enumerated in the Constitution may be effectually brought into action by laws promoting the improvement of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, the cultivation and encouragement of the Mechanic and of the elegant Arts, the advancement of Literature, and the progress of Sciences, ornamental and profound, to refrain from exercising them for the benefit of the People themselves, would be to hide in the earth the talent committed to our charge—would be treachery to the most sacred trusts.

The spirit of improvement is abroad upon the earth. It stimulates the heart, and sharpens the faculties, not of our fellow-citizens alone, but of the nations of Europe and their rulers. While dwelling with pleasing satisfaction upon the superior excellence of our political institutions, let us not be unmindful that Liberty is Power; that the nation blessed with the largest portion of liberty, must, in proportion to its numbers, be the most powerful nation upon the earth; and that the tenure of power by man, is, in the moral purpose of his Creator, upon condition that it shall be exercised to ends of beneficence, to improve the condition of himself and his fellow-men. While foreign nations, less blessed with that freedom which is power, than ourselves, are advancing with gigantic strides in the career of public improvement, were we to slumber in indolence, or fold up our arms and proclaim to the world that we are palsied, by the will of our constituents, would it not be to cast away the bounties of Providence, and doom ourselves to perpetual inferiority? In the course of the year now drawing to its close, we have beheld, under the auspices, and at the expense of one State in this Union, a new University unfolding its portals to the sons of Science, and holding up the torch of human improvement to the eyes that seek the light. We have seen, under the persevering and enlightened enterprise of another State, the waters of our western Lakes mingled with those of the ocean. If undertakings like these have been accomplished in the compass of a few years, by the authority of single members of our confederation, can we, the Representative Authorities of the whole Union, fall behind our fellow servants in the exercise of the trust committed to us for the benefit of our common sovereign, by the accomplishment of works important to the whole, and to which neither the authority nor resources of any one State can be adequate.

Finally, fellow-citizens, I shall await with cheering hope, and faithful co-operation, the result of your deliberations, assured, that, without encroaching upon the powers reserved to the authorities of the respective States, or to the People, you will, with a due sense of your obligations to your country, and of the high responsibilities weighing upon yourselves, give efficacy to the means committed to you for the common good. And may He who searches the hearts of the children of men, prosper your exertions to secure the blessings of peace, and promote the highest welfare of our country.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The Legislature of New-Jersey was to adjourn yesterday, the 9th inst. Gov. Williamson has nearly recovered his health. Resolutions recommending the erection of a Breakwater in the Delaware bay have been sent to Congress.

The U. S. ship Constellation, Capt. Woolsey, bound to the West Indies, has sailed from Norfolk.

Com. Bainbridge, Capt. L. Warrington, and J. B ddle, have arrived at Savannah, Geo.

The Senate of the State of Georgia has concurred, by an unanimous vote, in the resolutions of the House of Representatives, approving the conduct of Duncan G. Campbell and James Meriwether, in negotiating the Treaty with the Creek Indians.

The Greensburg (Pa.) Gazette, states that the amount of salt, taken from the works at the Kiskiminetas within the last two months, was ten thousand barrels.

A meeting of the citizens of the lower part of Bucks county, was called for the purpose of adopting measures for dividing that county; the notice is signed by between twenty and thirty responsible individuals.

Hutchins G Burton, Esq. is re-elected Governor of North Carolina for the ensuing year, without opposition.

Mr. James Bennet, carpenter, late of Lansingburg, N. Y. came to his death by falling through the ice, on Sunday week, while attempting to cross the north branch of the Mohawk, opposite Waterford, which was partially frozen. He was about 22 years of age.

The Chautauque N. Y. Censor gives the particulars of the destruction by fire on the night of the 18th ult. of the tavern house of Mr. James Mack, near Cattaraugus creek, N. Y. together with a boy about thirteen years of age. So rapid were the flames that Mr. Mack and his lodgers narrowly escaped with their lives, and saved nothing.

An application will be made to the South Carolina Legislature, at its ensuing session, on the subject of a canal to unite the waters of the Savannah and Edisto rivers, the cost of which, including the purchase of a large tract of land through which it will pass, would amount to about 150,000 dollars.

Two persons have been arrested in Albany, and several in Rensselaer county, New-York, who are supposed to belong to a gang of counterfeiters, believed to be busily at work in that vicinity, making and passing counterfeit money.

Two young men lately set out on a hunting expedition from Shrewsbury, Ver. without taking any refreshment with them. They got lost in the woods and one of them died of cold and hunger, before the other in a debilitated state could find his way home and procure assistance.

Three men named White, Gardner and Wright, have been indicted at Providence, R. I. for robbing Captain Sturbuck's vessel of 3880 dollars.

A fish upwards of five feet in length, has been caught in the Canal at Lockport, it having strayed away from Lake Erie. It was served up for a village thanksgiving dinner.

Mr. Nichols, the first American Ventriloquist, is exhibiting his astonishing powers of voice to the citizens of Milledgeville, Geo.

Col. M'Nair, U. S. Agent for the Osage Indians, has returned to St. Louis, having succeeded in rescuing from the Indians every article of property which had been stolen from the expedition of traders, which had not been destroyed.

Among the applications to be made this winter to the New-York Legislature, is one for "The United States Mexican Company" in New-York, capital $1,000,000, to increase to $1,500,000—"the object of which is to introduce into the United States, the precious metals."

The legislature of Tennessee, on the 14th ult. passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner to meet and assist the United States Engineers in the examination of the Western route, for the great National Road from Washington to New-Orleans.

A Mr. Joseph Barrott, who kept a Tavern at the Half Way House between Baltimore and Annapolis, was shot in his own house on the 21st ultimo, by a man named William Brown.

Miss Susan A. Hogood, granddaughter of Randolph Hogood, of Brunswick county, Va. was most cruelly murdered on the 7th ultimo, while on her way home from School. She was found the morning after her murder on the spot where she was killed. The weapon, a large rock, her murderer used, was found by her side covered with gore.

Upwards of twelve thousand bushels of potatoes have recently been shipped at Quebec for Boston.

General Ashley, who returned on the 4th Oct. from his trading expedition, departed from St. Louis on the 20th of the same month on a new expedition, having collected 70 persons, 100 mules and horses, with an outfit of merchandize estimated, altogether, at the value of $30,000. The party will go west of the Rocky mountains, and be absent two years.

The body of Commodore M'Donough reached Middleton on Friday morning, the 2d inst. where his funeral was celebrated in the afternoon. A procession was formed, consisting of a military escort, and the civil and military functionaries of the U. States and of the State, the cadets of Capt. Partridge's Academy, Citizens, &c.

Nine dwelling-houses and shops were destroyed by fire at Wheeling, Va. on the 21st ult.

The steam boat Baltic, while towing down the ship Virginia, from New Orleans bound to New York, took fire below, and the flames spread with so great rapidity that the crew barely had time to effect their escape on board of the ship. The Virginia was cut loose and drifted ashore, but was got off in a short time without suffering much damage.

The Chambersburg and Carlisle papers of last week state that the top of the North Mountain, for a distance of several miles, has been in a blaze—supposed to have been occasioned by the carelessness of hunt smen.

The expresses that carried the President's Message from Washington to Baltimore, performed the journey in 1 hour and 40 minutes.

A letter from Milledgeville to the editors of the Georgian, states that Silver "of the finest quality" has been found in some part of the territory lately acquired by the Creek Treaty. Two samples of ore carried to Milledgeville afford twenty-five per cent of pure silver.

The reverend William Brantley, of Augusta, has accepted the pastoral charge of the First Baptist Church, and will remove to this city early the ensuing spring.

The U. S. schr. Grampus, Lieut. Comdt. Cassin, from Norfolk to the West Indies, has put back into Hampton Roads, in distress, having, eight or nine days since, in lat. 24, carried away the head of her mainmast, about 7 feet below the hounds.

General Hull died at Newton, Massachusetts, on the 29th ult.

The Legislature of Virginia have assembled. Great interest is excited by the pending election of a United States' Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Barbour; and also by that of Governor of the State, Mr. Pleasants being no longer eligible.

From all accounts it appears that not one cent of the capital of the New-Jersey Lombard and Protection Company was ever paid in.—And it is stated that if the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature had been only one hour later, the whole of the moveable effects of the Bank would have been in New York, and of course out of the jurisdiction of New-Jersey.

Captain Poussin and Lieutenant Trimble, of the engineer corps, appointed to survey the route for the great road from Washington city to New-Orleans, arrived at Knoxville on the 17th ultimo. They are reported in the Knoxville Register to have said, that "the route they are now engaged in surveying possesses decided advantages over either of the others previously examined."

The deputies assembled from the four provinces of Upper Peru, published a declaration of Independence on the 6th of August, which declares that they are resolved that the country shall be governed by a constitution formed by itself, believing that it will be more for its happiness to become a separate nation, under the sanction of the Catholic religion, and on the principles of honour, liberty, equality, &c.

GREEN-ROOM INTELLIGENCE.

Kean made his first appearance at Albany on Monday, in Richard III. Throughout the evening, before and after the play, it is stated that not a single mark of disapprobation was shown, and the house was crowded to excess. He goes on immediately to Boston.

At the Boston Theatre, Messrs. Cooper and Conway, and Mrs. J. Barnes, are playing together. They commenced on Monday evening, in the parts of Jaffier, Pierre, and Belvidera, in Venice Preserved.

Mr. Booth concluded an engagement at Drury Lane Theatre, on the 17th ult. in the character of Othello. Mr. Wallack played Iago.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSEMBLY.

The legislature assembled at the capitol on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 6th. There was a very general attendance of the members. 84 being present in the House of Representatives, and 29 in the Senate. Joseph Ritner, Esq. of Washington Co. was on the 2d balloting elected Speaker of the House—in the Senate, after four trials, Alexander Mahon, Esq. of Cumberland county, was elected Speaker. The late hour at which we received the Governor's Message, and a desire of presenting it thus early to our readers, prevents us from giving it entire—several paragraphs are omitted.

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer—Extra.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 7, 1825.—This day at 12 o'clock, the governor transmitted, by the secretary of the commonwealth, the following MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—It is one of the wise and salutary provisions of our excellent form of government, that the representatives of the people annually elected, shall annually assemble, from all the sections of our various commonwealths, bringing with them to the seats of government, a knowledge of the wants and wishes of their constituents.

It is, fellow citizens, our good fortunes to be members of a young, vigorous and prosperous confederacy, in the enjoyment of more of the rights of man, and the means of happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any other people in any age of the world. We are, indeed, the admiration, if not the envy, of the most enlightened portions of mankind. We know, and feel, and I humbly trust, are truly grateful to God, for he many and distinguished gifts we enjoy, and desire that they may extend themselves over the whole human family. They have our fervent wishes, that they may speedily attain and profit by the exercise of those rights which we feel to be the foundations of our prosperity and happiness.

The effects of the new tariff have been sufficiently ascertained to show, that while they tend to increase the consumption of American manufactures, they will also aid to pay off the remnant of one greatly diminished debt, and put the Nation in such an armour and attitude as shall deter others from violating our rights, yet not tempt us to violate the rights of others.

For our particular State, we have abundant cause to be thankful to the god of harvest for the liberal supply of all the productions of the earth, even when the hopes of the husbandman had pined and almost perished under the long and severe drought of the summer. Our barns, and our barn-yards are plenteously filled, and our sources of wealth are annually presenting themselves. Our woollen manufactures are already so extensive as not only to consume all the raw material grown within our borders, and demand supplies from other States, but also annually to work up much foreign wool. Thus, do our manufacturers aid our farmers. Our cotton manufactories prosperously spread themselves on every side, while our breweries and distilleries have become immense consumers of the superabundant grain and fruits of the earth. Beneath its surface, we have found inexhaustible stores of iron ore and coal, which are finding their way to market, to an extent hardly credible, and yet are in demand wherever offered for sale. It is not in human ingenuity to devise, or human foresight to calculate, the infinite variety of ways, or the prodigious extent, to which those valuable substances will be made to contribute to the wealth, the greatness and happiness of Pennsylvania. The improvements and facilities which industry and capital are giving to intercourse by land and water, will wonderfully quicken and increase the consumption of those precious gifts of nature, and in a thousand other ways enrich the commonwealth.

The Schuylkill Navigation, I am gratified to say, has been so far completed, that, that beautiful, and heretofore, as a means of communication, almost useless river, is now, partially covered with arks, rafts and boats of various descriptions and sizes, interchanging the riches of our mines and productions of our soil for manufactures and other comforts and conveniences of life. When the genius of Fulton, assisted by industry and a judicious application of capital, is seen to stem the wildest of our mountain torrents, and make it subservient to the uses of man, what may we not hope for our beloved and highly favored country!

The Union Canal Company are, as their report will show in detail, actively, industriously, and I have reason to believe, skilfully, laboring to mingle the waters of the Susquehanna with those of the Schuylkill. What a revolution will be effected by that event! It will, if I may so express myself, transport the Susquehanna and its branches, and those of its tributary streams, and with them one-third of our whole population, so near to the best market, that the fruits of their labour, by being within reach of the consumer, will command much higher prices than at present.

In a short time also, we may expect to see the clear waters of our mighty river, after having drained and fertilized millions of acres, finding another outlet to the ocean through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Here again busy and prosperous scenes open to our view, but here they are not bounded for we have yet another water navigation, of no mean extent or importance. The river Lehigh, under the guidance of genius and patient industry, promises to pour a flood of wealth into that section of Pennsylvania.

The extent and importance of the trade of the Susquehanna, renders, at all times an improvement of its waters, an object of great interest. From information derived from gentlemen whose opportunities of judging entitle their opinion to great weight, I have the satisfaction to state that the money appropriated to removing obstructions in this river, have, so far, been faithfully and judiciously expended a detailed statement of which, with the operations of the commissioners will appear from the report herewith transmitted. I cannot here forbear noticing with commendation, the spirited efforts now making to navigate the Susquehanna, by means of steam power, an improvement destined at no distant day, to effect a complete revolution in the ascending and descending navigation of this noble and beautiful stream. And whilst the rivers of the east, are receiving the fostering aid of an enlightened legislature, the important streams of the west, the Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny, are becoming more and more useful to our fellow citizens of their borders. The enlightened policy of a wise legislature, will always regard with attention, those avenues for the trade of our enterprising citizens.

Large sums appropriated under former administrations, have in the last year been drawn from the public treasury. And although the aggregate revenue of the commonwealth has increased, yet as a diminution has been experienced in more than one department of the government, but particularly in that of the land office, a strict examination into the state of our finances and a prudent and rigid economy in its expenditure would well become us as public agents. Convinced as Pennsylvania always has been of the value of state rights, and determined to protect them, while she would avoid all infringements on the rights of the general government, it may not be deemed improper to remark, that at a time where the abundant revenue of the United States government is enabling it rapidly to discharge all its obligations, it would be but sound policy in the state government to take especial care that they do not involve themselves in debt, without at the same time providing for its gradual redemption, which, by an unforseen hereafter chance might compromit their rights or endanger any portion of their sovereignty.

For some months the public mind of our state has been seriously and healthfully exercised. A most important question has been discussed and acted upon with a liberality and temperance, creditable to our population. The constitution of Pennsylvania, which in peace and in war, for thirty-five years had shielded our rights, promoted the prosperity of the commonwealth and the happiness of its citizens being supposed to have had engrafted upon it some principles not in accordance with the public sentiment, it was thought wise and prudent, by a majority of the last general assembly, to test its standing in public opinion and ascertain, by a vote of the people, whether it should or should not be submitted to a convention to undergo such alterations and amendments as time and experience should have suggested. In this appeal to the sober judgment and sound principles of our fellow citizens, I felt it my duty to acquiesce, and without hesitancy, signed the bill which was to put the question for or against a convention, to the vote of those who were most deeply interested in the issue, and in the wisdom of whose determination, I, in common with the other constituted authorities, was ready and willing to submit. The question has been put and answered. The constitution has passed the ordeal of public opinion. A large majority of the voters have declared against a convention. While we, as in duty bound, bow to the sovereign will, fully and fairly expressed, let us redouble our efforts so to administer the several provisions of the constitution as to cause it to shed additional blessings upon the community and give additional protection to the rights of the people. The cool and dispassionate manner in which the merits of a question, so vitally important, was discussed, while it evidences the intelligence and sober mindedness of the people, gives a sure pledge of the permanence of our written constitution—an improvement in the science of government for which the human race are indebted to the United States.

I have the honour to transmit for your consideration, a resolution of the chamber of commerce of the city of Philadelphia, relative to an application made to the congress of the United States, for the construction of a breakwater in the Delaware bay. The utility of the work in preserving the valuable lives of our fellow citizens, not only of this, but of every commercial state in the Union, and of a large amount of property, is so manifest, that I have no hesitation in believing that no efforts will be wanting on your part to effect this desirable object.

There are many, and without doubt, important subjects overlooked, or not touched in this communication, I do not therefore, fear that the public interest will be affected or any thing left undone, the doing of which would promote the general welfare. You, my fellow citizens, come from every section of the commonwealth, enjoying the confidence of the people, and selected by them as their lawgivers; nothing, therefore, desired by them, or any portion of them, is likely to be unknown to you, and I feel assured that you will zealously promote the interest of those who have confided in your talents and integrity, and that in so doing you will improve the condition of the commonwealth. It will give me particular pleasure to co-operate with you in all measures which shall promise the advancement of the public interest and the happiness of our fellow citizens. It is with great truth and satisfaction I declare that such is my confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the general assembly, that I do not presume any other measures than those which will promote the welfare of the commonwealth, will receive the stamp of their approbation. May your session, gentlemen, be harmonious, and your acts approved by your constituents.—Next to an approving conscience, nothing on earth, is more desirable than the approbation of a free, an intelligent and patriotic people.

December, 1825. J. ANDW. SHULZE.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1825.

A letter enclosing a bill on the Bank of the United States, for ten dollars, was put in the Post Office at Natchez, on the 1st July last, directed to the proprietors of this paper; neither the letter or contents have come to hand, from what causes cannot be presumed.

We have been remarkably favored so far, with a mild and pleasant season. Instead of the cold snow-storms, and biting north west winds which in olden times were usual at this period of the year, we have had as yet but little else than a continuation of that description of weather, known as the *Indian Summer*.

The marine intelligence, several advertisements, with our usual variety, are necessarily omitted, to make room for the lengthy but very interesting and important documents which we have this day the pleasure of presenting to our readers. They will both, and particularly the Message from our President, be eagerly sought after, and perused with deep attention and those feelings of gratitude and self-congratulation which the whole is so well calculated to awaken.

We have been handed a small work, containing some illustrations of the new system of communities, but consider it unnecessary to occupy our columns at present with further remarks on this interesting subject. In spite of the hue and cry which has been attempted to be raised against him, Mr. Owen will find in the good sense of the community, the best evidence of a willingness to test and examine before condemnation. A Society has been formed in England, for the purpose of furthering the exertions of Mr. Owen; we believe something like £50,000 was contributed. It numbers among its members some of the first men of the kingdom, and among them we perceive the name of our late Minister, Mr. Rush.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. William V. Harrold, Mr. PAUL BURNEY, to ELIZA A. SIDDONS.

On Fifth day, the 1st inst. at Friends' Meeting House, on Arch street, EDWARD BETTLE, to ELIZA ANN EDWARDS, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. ROBERT L. BROWN, of N. York, to Miss ANN C. GALLEY, of this city.

On the 8th of April, 1824, by the Rev. Thomas Burch, Mr. ROBERT B. WILLING, to Miss ESTHER L. daughter of the late Henry Tricklle.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. I. Smith, Pastor of the second Presbyterian Church, N. L. Mr. D. CATHCART to Miss H. GARDINER, both of Philadelphia.

On Monday evening, the 5th inst. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. ABRAHAM BURNS to Miss MARGARET DYER, both of the county of Philadelphia.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. WILLIAM W. STEWART, of Delaware, to Miss REBECCA, daughter of Daniel Brautigam, of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Janeway, Mr. WILLIAM SHARSWOOD, to Miss AGNES J. ELDRIDGE, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. GEORGE AARON WALTERS, to Miss FRANCES ANN HULINGS, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. SILAS GOLDER to Miss ELIZABETH GANDY, both of this city.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev Dr. Sargent, Mr. ROBERT MOORE, of this city, to Miss SARAH, youngest daughter of the late Jacob Myers, of New-Jersey.

On Wednesday the 7th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. GEORGE COX, to Miss MARY ANN M. EWING, both of this city.

On Wednesday, the 7th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. GEORGE LANGSTAFF, to Miss RHODA COBB, of Cumberland County, N. J.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. BENJAMIN MILES, to Miss ESTHER, daughter of Joseph Stearns, Esq. of the N. Liberties.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. GEORGE DULL, to Miss ELIZA DEAL, both of this city.

DIED,

Suddenly, on the evening of the 7th instant, MARY COPE, wife of Thomas P. Cope.

On Friday morning, Mr. GODFREY WELLS. Funeral this afternoon, at half past two o'clock, from No. 177 Market street.

On Thursday afternoon, suddenly, Mr. JOEL JONES, a very worthy citizen.

On Monday evening, the 5th inst. of consumption, Mr. WILLIAM COYLE, aged 40.

On Wednesday, the 7th inst. aged 20, Mr. RICHARD C. CORBIN, of Virginia, a student in the University of Pennsylvania.

On Friday, Mrs. ELIZA B. LASSALLE, aged 48, daughter of the late Stephen Beasley.

On Wednesday evening, at New-York, aged 58, Mr. ROBERT MARTIN, formerly of this city.

On the 1st instant, aged 66, Mrs. ELENOR HART, wife of Joseph Hart of the N. Liberties.

On the 1st inst. Mr. STEPHEN HAYS, aged 30, a native of Ireland.

On Tuesday morning, suddenly, Mr. GEORGE HYDE, aged 28 years.

On the 3d inst. aged 21 years, CHARLOTTE, consort of Edmund Hollinshead.

On the 2d inst. of a pulmonary affection, Mrs. ELEANOR, wife of Dr. S. Murdoch, aged 48.

On Monday evening, Miss MARY KEYSER BARTLING, aged 13 years.

On the 2d inst. after a lingering illness in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. JANE ESTLIN.

On the 3d inst. aged 45, Mrs. MARY STEAD, wife of Mr. Henry Stead, printer.

In Oct. last, at Natchez, aged 23, Mr. THOMAS M'LAUGHLIN, formerly of this city.

On the 3d ult. at New-Orleans, Mr. MALACHI HORNER, a native of Philadelphia, aged 27.

On the 1st inst. at his residence in Willistown, Chester county, Pa. BENJAMIN YARNELL, aged 64, a man whose worth was most appreciated where he was best known—of strong mind, strict integrity, and remarkable for his humanity and benevolence. In him society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, his neighbourhood one of its best citizens; above all, his family one whose loss, as a husband and a father can never be repaired.

DOCTOR BREWSTER has removed his office to No. 180 South Fifth street, three doors below Lombard street. dec 10—4t*

The Art of Self Defence.

JAMES SANDFORD, amenable pupil of Mr. William Fuller, the celebrated pugilist from London, begs leave to inform the gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he has engaged the large room over Mr. Bonaffon's, No. 61½ South Fourth street for the purpose of giving lessons in the above named manly science, whereby gentlemen, after a few lessons will be enabled to chastise those who may offer violence, and protect themselves against the attack of the ruffian.

Hours from 9 until 1 and from 3 until 8. Terms made known on application at his rooms. dec 10—3t*

To Sportsmen—Deer Chase.

A FINE BUCK will be started from Mount Ephraim Head, two miles from Gloucester Ferry, N. J. on Thursday, the 15th inst at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Gentlemen having good hounds are requested to be present on the chase. dec 10—3t*

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

ENIGMAS.

1. I round in the world, and am heard in the gale,
In the billows I dwell, tho' confined to the jail;
In lightnings I shine, in the clouds I am seen,
Without me the devil would never have been:
Tho' I've ne'er been in heaven, with angels I dwell,
Tho' I've ne'er been in sin, yet my home is in hell.
I live not in water, fire, earth, nor in air;
But yet in the elements still I appear.
In the hearts of the belles I triumphantly reign,
As you value your joy, let me dwell in the plain.
My figure appears in the planets above,
Tho' I've ne'er been in being, I've still been in love.
I am seen in the head of the lion and lamb,
And I live in the whirlwind, but die in the calm.

2. I never had wings, yet am swift as a dart:
I never had arms, yet can insure the heart;
I ne'er had a tongue, yet my language excels;
I am courted, tho' lusted by beaux and by belles;
I served the old maids, yet I'm always their foe;
Take C from my name and I'll guard you from snow.

Two Dutchmen, not long since had occasion to go to a blacksmith on business, and finding him absent from the shop, they concluded to go to the house; having reached the door, said one to the other, "Come Hausse you as about de smit?" "Nain, nain, (said the other,) but you can tell so better as I can? Very well den so I knocks." The mistress of the house came to the door. Hausse then inquired, "is de smit mein?" "Sir," said the woman; "Is de smit mein?" "I cannot understand you!" said the woman; Hausse then bawled out, "Vot de debil, I say is de smit mitin?" The other Dutchman, perceiving the woman could not understand Hausse, stepped up and pushed him aside, and said, "Let a man come up what can say something.—Is de black smit shop in de house?"

Mr. ——, a gentleman of the bar, in Boston, recently gave up the profession of the law to become a divine. A friend observed he probably "liked to preach better than to practise."

A private letter from Botany Bay, states, that an edition of "Boley's Dictionary" was put up at an auction. The auctioneer observed, it was a *New Boley*. "I am glad of that, with all my heart," said a bidder, "for most of us have had enough of the *Old one!*"

During the late war in Portugal, and while the army was on its march from Almendralejo to Merida, an Irish soldier, having drank rather freely, quitted the ranks. He had scarcely done so before he fell into a sound sleep, from which he did not awake till very late in the evening. Alone, and in an uninhabited part of the country, the poor fellow knew not whither to turn himself. He upbraided himself for his misconduct, and fancied himself already condemned by a court-martial, and the sentence ready to be carried into execution. The village on his left he directed his steps, to see if some friendly individual would plead for him at head quarters. In this village he was informed there were two French soldiers concealed. A thought darted across his mind, that if he could get them secured, he would be able to carry them into Almeida as prisoners, and thereby procure his pardon. In an instant he loaded his musket, proceeded to the house where the Frenchmen lay, disarmed them, and in two hours after marched them off in triumph. Some officers of the 71st regiment seeing a British soldier with two Frenchmen, as prisoners, coming from the opposite side of the river, where none of the allied troops were at that time quartered, asked the soldier, "What men are these you have got?" "The Hibernian replied, "By St. Patrick, your honors, I cannot tell, but I believe they are French men."—(*Percy Anecdotes of Enterprise.*

Retort.—A cockney, walking one morning in the country, observed a female standing at the door of a decent farm-house. Thinking to show his wit, he inquired if the pigs were fed? to which she answered, "You know best whether you have had your breakfast."

Case of Doubt.—The Woolsack on which the chancellor sits is precisely what the name implies, a large bag of wool, covered with red cloth, without any back to lean against; and such is the minute respect paid to ancient customs in the slightest things, that the present Chancellor, a man near eighty years of age hesitated more than seven years on the question whether he should allow a cushion to be brought him when the sitting was too long and fatiguing.—*Letters on England by A. de Stael Holstein.*

Count Segur, in his account of Bonaparte's expedition to Russia, says "On one occasion the power of early habit was conspicuous.—An old French gentleman, who belonged to the court before the revolution, would make his toilette, happen what might. Whilst the cannon were roaring, the storm beating, famine reigning, and death was busy around him, he was seen gaily dressing himself, and powdering his hair!"

Moliere, when once travelling through Auvergne, was taken very ill at a distance from any place where he could procure respectable medical aid. It was proposed to him to send for a celebrated physician at Clermont. "No, no," said the wit, "he is too great a man for me; go and bring me the village surgeon; he will not perhaps have the hardihood to kill me."

ARTIFICIAL POVERTY.

There is no man who does not, by superaddition of unnatural cares, render himself dependant; who does not create an artificial poverty; and suffer himself to feel pain, for want of that, of which, when it is gained, he can have no enjoyment.

Splendid Simile.—The whole universe is your library; conversation, living studies, and remarks upon them are your best tutors.—Study then the Volume of Nature. For Nature and Reason never split upon the same text. The globe on which you tread, and the wide expanse you behold, make but a small edge of its title-page. Its contents are bound in imperial folio, lettered with the stars, and given to each subscriber gratis.

Constancy, presents Christianity in her finest attitude, in all her lovely preparation of figure, and correct symmetry of feature. Constancy is the beautiful result of all the qualities and graces of a truly-religious mind, united and brought into action, each individually right, all relatively assorted.

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds and Approaching Consumption.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lancaster County, ss.

For the information of the public, I do hereby certify, that the following persons whose names are herein mentioned, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the aldermen of the city of Lancaster, and being [illegible] sworn or affirmed, severally deposed and declared, that they had made use of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, (or Indian Specific) upon themselves, with the greatest success, for the curing of coughs, colds, asthmas, consumptions, spitting of blood and diseases of the breast and lungs—and that in every instance, their effects were complete and infallible, which fully appear by the following testimony of those who have used them:

Peter Albright, aged 4 of the city of Lancaster.—Conrad Mark, aged 11 years, Lancaster county. John Barr, of New Castle county, (Del.) aged 27. Elizabeth M'Kew, aged 30, of Lancaster county. Benjamin Wood, aged 21 years, Bucks county 8 years ill. Nathan Jones, aged 27. Jacob Schlichter, aged 30. John Burgin, aged 30. Adam Wetzell aged 42, of Lancaster county. Each of the above mentioned persons laboured under most violent coughs, pains and stitches in their sides and breast, for a long time, accompanied with night sweats, hectic fevers, &c. were completely cured by using a few bottles of Indian Specific. Severally sworn and affirmed to, 1816.

Mary Barry, aged 20, of Strasburg, Lancaster county, a long time extending ill with a violent cough, pain and stitches in his sides and breast, hectic fever and night sweats, and every symptom of consumption—a complete cure by using the Indian Specific, in a very short time, and is now one year and a half old, and continues well and healthy. Affirmed and subscribed to, Sept. 29th, 1818.

Sworn or affirmed to their respective statements, on the dates to each respectively annexed, before me.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal, this 4th day of February, 1824, in the city of Lancaster. SAMUEL DALE.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, or Indian Specific—CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 28 South Eighth street, and SCHAEFFER and GRAHAM, Druggists, south Second street, Philadelphia; at the Proprietor, in Lancaster city.

A CARD.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of Lancaster, respectfully informs the public that he has withdrawn the agency for the sale of his INDIAN SPECIFIC, from Messrs. THATCHER & THOMPSON, Druggists of Market street, and has appointed Messrs. CHARLES BELL, Bookseller No. 28 South Eighth street, second door below Chesnut street; GRAHAM AND SCHAEFFER 228 South second street, and BARKER B. SMITH, corner of Sixth and Arch street, his agents for Philadelphia. He begs to impress on the public, that NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE—a base composition has been attempted to be imposed on the public, by a counterfeit imitation of his valuable medicine. oct 16—tf.

SMITH & TAGE,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,

No. 157 North Second street,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general that they have commenced business at the long established stand, formerly occupied by J. B. Fisler, where they hope, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. They intend keeping constantly on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the best qualities and newest fashions, which will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable style.

J. B. FISLER

Having declined business, would recommend to the notice of his customers, Messrs. SMITH & TAGE, who have commenced at his former stand. They are fully competent, and he hopes will receive a full share of patronage. oct 29—6m

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WATCHES.

THE subscriber offers to the public, a few of the newly invented Repeating Watches of Tappy and Co.—These watches as they are less complex, are less liable to get out of order than those on the old principle, and but half the expense for cleaning.

There is an repeating and stopping in the above watches. The arbor end of the time-spring, pressing upon the striking work, the Ratchet communicates the repeating power to the train, without in the least degree interfering with the time. There is no chain, no snail and but one hammer, which, with their attendant complications are done away with. The wheel which designates the hours, is started in the ordinary way, by the canon pinion, but by being divided into semi-circles; though it contains twenty four teeth, and is moved one tooth every hour, yet its two divisions by an ingenious by simple connection produce twice twelve, every revolution, i.e. the regular hours and quarters. The advertiser is thus particular in order to lead watchmakers into a close examination. Any of the repeating works can be repaired without taking down the time part of the watch; and a fair compensation for cleaning the whole would not exceed $1 50.

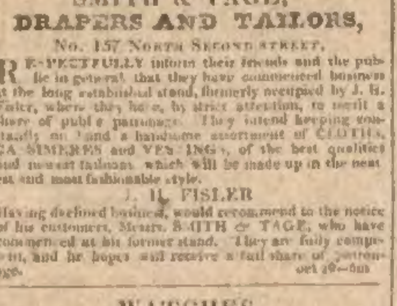
Retail price, warranted one year, for the above Watches, $15

And afterwards warranted for any length of time, for $1 50 per year.

Gold and silver Levers, Lepines gold and silver Horizontals with seconds, together with nearly all the different kinds of Watches, new as well as second handed, wholesale and retail. Many of the second handed Watches, both gold and silver, are sold at little more than one half of what they formerly cost.

Watches of every kind carefully cleaned and repaired.

B. F. BAKER, Watchmaker,
No. 102 North Third street, above Vine, Philadelphia.
Nov. 12—3m*



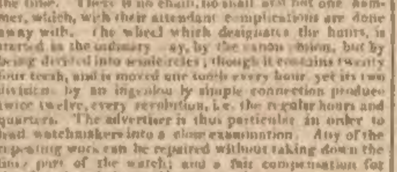
REMOVAL.

STUBBS & ALLAN respectfully inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have removed their BLACKING MANUFACTORY to No. 106 Market street, Philadelphia, where orders will, as usual, be promptly attended to. dec 3—tf*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

MADE and repaired by J. DRUMMOND, at No. 23 North Eight street. sept 17—3m*

AKENS & PATTERSON,



CABINET MAKERS,

No. 31 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms. july 16—6m*

GEORGE PARR'S
CITY CLOTHING STORE,

No. 204 Market street, above Sixth street,

HAS received, by late arrivals, an elegant assortment of Broad's and Sheppard's super blue, black, and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; Valencia, Tellinett, Silk and Velvet and other Vestings, which will be made to the most fashionable style, and from 15 to 20 per cent lower than can be purchased in the United States. Likewise on hand, a general assortment of ready made Linen. sept 3—1y

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Parkhurst's and Jones's GREEK LEXICONS,

BROWN, Butterworth, and Cruden's Concordances.
Family and School Books and Testaments.
Calmet, Buck, Brown, & Martondale's Bible Dictionaries.
Walker's do. and Rhyming do.
Hanaford's Pulpit Assistant and Crabbe's Synonymes.
Seaman's Spanish Dictionary.
French and Spanish Grammars and Spelling Books.
The whole works of Dr. Johnson, and Boswell's Life of Johnson.
The History of England and other Historical works.
The works of Flavel, Leighton, Newton, Ridgeley, Mosheim, Milner, Saks' Koran, Hebrew Bible, the Commentaries of Scott, Gill, Doddridge, and Clarke, and a variety of Theological works, worth the attention of persons selecting for Libraries, as the advertiser purchases a good part of his stock at auction, and can sell low. ☞ Every Book warranted perfect.

BOOK SHOP, 121 S. Fifth st.
Eighth door above Sprace street.

N. B. Scrap Books, Albums, and an assortment of PRINTS, Portraits, and many thousand Views. nov 5—tf

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IMPORTANT!

IN the event of the loss of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering, the HAIR, through sickness or other cause, to be assisted to renew and preserve its growth, must be a desirable consideration to those concerned. Such is the established efficacy of

Elliott's Hair Restorative

Upon the capillary system. A very few applications of it, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments principally in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant. It eradicates from the membrane, the Scurf or Dandruff, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair; and by its cathartic influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will become healthy and thick, and acquire additional lustre. It may be dyed and Thus, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely used with good effect, applied to the heads of infants or children, whose hair appear deficient.

HEAD-ACHE.

Its excellent cooling, gently stimulating, and deliterating aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior Capillary Vegetable Lotion. Its effects, as experienced by many subject to nervous headache, or occasional pains in the head, feverish heat, &c. (which in many instances are the case to fail,) warrants its recommendation, in such cases, as a most happy remedy.

*** Sold by EMANUEL KRAIL, 92, N. W. corner of Walnut and Second street, nearly adjoining the Mechanics' Coffee House; J. W. STEWHOUSE, 186, North Third street, and CHARLES CONDE, 114, North Fifth, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia, at 50 cents per bottle. 156

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. Any further trial of it has no parallel. It is the most useful spring and summer alterative ever known. All those who are afflicted with *Scrofula, Leprosy*, leucorrh, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased livers*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should take it as a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation to effect. It is come yet by the circulating fluids, and corrects those tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system, while the cure is going on—*in operation so fine, indeed, as to escape the notice of the patient*, at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved him, in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the shocking disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince; he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery;—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 15, 1825.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of considerable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*Philadelphia, February 17, 1825.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—D. D. Smith, Bookseller, Greenwich st. near Vesey st.
——— Collins & Hannay, No. 210 Pearl street;
——— John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists.
Lancaster, (penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Brayton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Petersburg, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Norfolk—Christopher Hall, Bookseller.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Heath, Druggist, Broad st.
Savannah, (Geo.)—Aaron Perrine, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Isham & Beaumont, Druggists.
New-Orleans—Wilson & Reno.

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the genuine medicine would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it but just I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and unwarrantable impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 11 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. 1—tf

C. M. & W. B. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARD WARE, CUTLERY &c. march 3—tf

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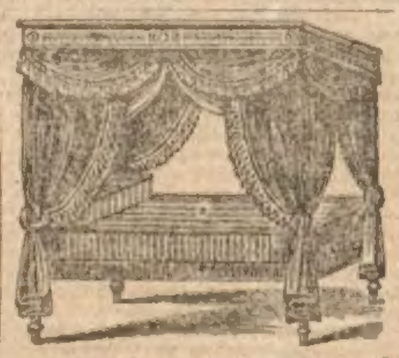

NEW-MARKET BEDDING WAREHOUSE.

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and in for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cotton, Cattail and Wood, Bedsteads and Window Shades, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—1y

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To the Public in General.

BE it known, that I, Jacob Bortolette, will practice the Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, at the house of Dr. Daniel Bonnevile in Bristol township, Pa. to commence on the 1st day of December, 1826. dec 5—tf*

GOLD MINE OFFICE.

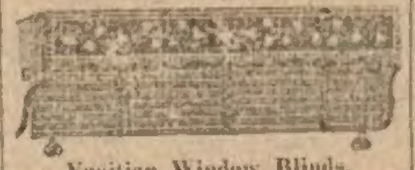
THE proprietor of the celebrated Gold Mine, informs his friends and the public, that in a few days the great Drawing Match for Gold Prizes will take place, when all persons are invited to enter the Lists—the entrance fee for a single chance is but Nine Dollars and parts of chances in the same proportion. Advertisers are informed, that they may rest assured of having decided sport, as the Mine will yield lumps of Gold worth [illegible]

1 prize of	$50,000		45 prizes of	$500
1	do.	20,000	114	do.	100
2	do.	10,000	223	do.	50
3	do.	5,000	1710	do.	20
2	do.	3,970	14564	do.	10
30	do	1,000			

Come and apply at the proprietors only. The True Gold Mine Office, No. 106 Market street.

P. I. WILTBOHN.

nov 8—tf



Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
March 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine st.

MRS. C. SPOFFORD,

HAS removed from the Store, No. 62 to No. 39 SOUTH SECOND STREET, east side, where her friends are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of GOODS for sale, consisting in

Gros d'ete,
Gros de Naples, plain and fig'd,
Ombre—black, white and col'd satins,
Levantines, Barages,
Cossaboues, Barage and Cotte Tulles,
Silk Velvets for ladies coats,
Merinos—scarlet, blue, pink, and Angouleme,
English thread laces,
Bobbinet veils, collars and habits,
Point Robinnet laces, superior quality,
An assortment of fancy habits,
Linen Cambric, Cambric habits, plain and col'd borders,
India and Swiss Mull muslins,
Silk tassels, gimps, frogs and buttons,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk hose, rib'd and plain,
Hair & curls and puffs.

Together with a general assortment of FANCY and STAPLE GOODS. nov. 26—3t

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M. LEROUX,
DYER AND SCOURER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches, No. 28 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Wrought-in, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Hats, either in Plain, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch. april 9—tf

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AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 161, on the North side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

THIS long established company having reduced their premiums to a mere trifle, offers to make insurance against Loss or Damage by FIRE on Houses, Barns, Factories, Mills, Machinery, Merchandize, Furniture, and in fine, on property of every description, in Town or Country, on the most unexceptionable terms, either as to premium or construction. The most satisfactory security is afforded for their ability to meet all probable losses, as besides a Capital of Half

A MILLION OF DOLLARS,

authorized by law a great portion of which is paid in and well secured, they have a reserved fund of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to meet any unusual demand that may be made upon them.

The very trifle required to be paid down in order to save the insured from serious loss, or perhaps total ruin should be a sufficient inducement with every one, whether, Trader, Manufacturer, or Mechanic, to avail himself of the opportunity offered to perform a duty so essentially important to their families and themselves.

Application will be received and answered without a moment's delay by JOB BACON, Sec'ry.

oct. 29—tf

MYRIORAMA.

JUST published and for sale by PHILIP PRICE, Jr. No. 176 Market street, the MYRIORAMA, produced by combination, many Millions of Views of Land scapes, &c. designed and engraved by Robert Campbell. Also, Premiums for Schools, and Copy Slips, in great variety. feb 26—tf

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SHOES.

1000 pair of Philadelphia made Shoes, of the following kinds, Men's wax calfskin Monroes and shoes, Corduroy Monroes and shoes, Boy's Corduroy Monroes and shoes, Ladies' fine leather-seat boot heels straps, Ladies' fine do do do without heels, just received and for sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, in Store, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Wellington boots, wax calf skin Monroe boots and shoes, Corduroy Monroe boots and shoes, Men's coarse leather boots and shoes, Ladies' Morocco and fine leather boots and shoes, Ladies' Morocco Lasting, and Morocco slippers, Women's common leather boots and shoes, Misses and Children's, morocco and leather boots and shoes.

Also Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Trunks, &c. &c. all of which is offered by the dozen or single pair, at the lowest cash prices by

J. MILLMAN,
No. 266 Market street, southeast corner of Eighth.
feb 19—tf

Dr. Jones' Celebrated
UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS Medicine is composed of ten ingredients, every one of which are innocent and belong to the human system, and have been administered to the smallest child down with a good effect. This medicine is recommended to the public, and can be administered in all diseases with safety. It is remarkable for curing intermitting Coughs, and Bilious and takes but a few doses to remove the Bile entirely from the stomach, and is healing and reviving to the system. This Medicine is likewise recommended for its virtue in curing the Rheumatism, Scrophula, Piles, Gout, Dropsy, Kings Evil, Consumption, &c. in all which diseases it has been administered with great success by the subscriber, and when properly applied has never been known to fail of having the desired effect, which it does not require a long trial, for a few doses will render satisfaction to the patient. Certain cure for the Ague and fever, from three to six days is the longest time required to effect a cure; it matters not how long the patient has been afflicted. For further particulars apply at the N. W. corner of Third and Shippen streets, or at No. 433 Market street, Philadelphia, where I have an Office, private room, and medicines to accommodate all persons, wherein orders will be attended to.

JOHN JONES, M. D.

N. B. I have means which is a certain cure for all afflictions. nov. 12—1y

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TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Dispenser of the well-known Indian Strop for Coughs, has Made his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

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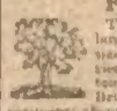
FRUIT TREES.



The subscriber has this season, as usual, a large assortment of FRUIT TREES, of sizes suitable for transplanting, at his Nurseries, on the Haverford Road, near Hadding ton Village, four miles from the Permanent Bridge. The season for transplanting will commence about the 20th of tenth mo. (October) and continue until the same time in the fourth mo (April) following. Orders left at N. & D. Sellers', 231 High street, Philadelphia, will meet with due attention.

SAMUEL RHOADS.
Blockley, 10 mo. 4th, 1825. oct 22—3m*

SNYDER'S CELEBRATED
Stomachic Bitter Cordial,

IS with a good degree of confidence recommended to the public, and every family will find it useful to keep it constantly by them. It will be found useful in the following complaints, viz. sick stomach, loss of appetite, cholera morbus bowel complaint, dysentery, coughs; and is one of the best medicines ever offered to the public, for the summer complaint in children.

☞ A label of directions to each bottle.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at No. 89 Lombard street, by Z. Holmes, and by Thatcher & Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets—also at No. 123 South Water street. sept 24—tf

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ATTENTION! PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a quantity of PRINTING MATERIALS, viz:

1 good medium Press,	1 Font 7 Line Great Primer,
1 font 14 line Pica,	1 do. 4 line English,
1 do. 10 line Pica,	2 do. Great Primer,
1 do. 7 line Pica Caps, or-	1 do. English,
namented,	1 do. Pica,
1 font 5 line Pica,	1 do. Small Pica,
1 do. Canon,	1 do. Bourgeois.

The greater part of the above type is in good condition, and large fonts, which would be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. nov 26—tf

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PUBLIC SALE.

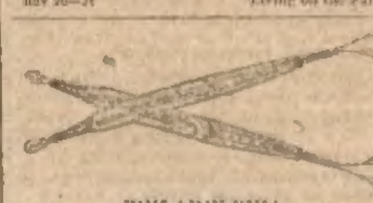
WILL be exposed at public sale, on Fifthday, the 16th of the twelfth month, at one o'clock, on the premises,

That valuable Farm, formerly the property of John Tomlinson, deceased, situate in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, eleven miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Turnpike road, and the road leading from Hatboro'town to the Spread Eagle tavern, and near Byberry: adjoining lands of John Tomlinson, Joseph Dearmon, William Leedom, and others, convenient to mills, schools, and places of worship; containing about one hundred acres of land, a good proportion of which is wood and meadow land; the remainder tillable land in a good state of cultivation; the farm is watered by two never failing streams.

The improvements are a two story stone house, suitable for two families, a frame barn, stone house waggon house, tenant house, smoke house, &c. There is a good apple orchard, with a variety of peach trees, cider works, &c. There is, likewise, a stone quarry, which is of considerable advantage to the farm. Satisfactory will be given, and conditions made known by Thomas and John Tomlinson. Apply to

THOMAS TOMLINSON,
Living on the Farm.

nov 26—3t



PHILADELPHIA.
Suspender Manufactory.

No 2 Bank street, 2d door below Market street, adjoining John's Tavern.

WHERE the subscriber manufactures and keeps always on hand, a more extensive variety of PATENT SUSPENDERS of every description than has heretofore been offered for sale in this city, many of which are made upon new and improved plans and fashions. In point of style, workmanship and quality of materials they are surpassed by none and will be sold Wholesale & Retail cheaper than they can be bought, of the same quality at any other manufactory in the United States. Also Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Corset Stiffeners, Russian Belts, Sword Belts, Gun strapping Belts, Suspender Webbing, &c. Also for sale at No. 12 S. Third Street, North corner of Church Alley.

ABRAHAM L. VANHORN.

nov 19—1y

To Capitalists and Manufacturers.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the valuable seat for erecting mills of various descriptions, with the dam and fork now erected, situate on the main south branch of Raneocas Creek, at the village of Lumberton, Burlington County, N. J. sixteen miles from Philadelphia and two from Mount Holly. The water power is superior to any in the country, the situation likewise possesses advantage of the first consideration, being on a stream of water navigable for sloops, surrounded by a rich and fertile country, and is also the mart for the wood, charcoal, &c. of an extensive tract of pine land, thereby making it an eligible situation either for grist or saw mills, cotton manufactories, iron works, &c. Any persons wishing to have a further description, or to view the property with an intention of purchasing will please call on Black & Wilkins, No. 13 North Front st. Philadelphia, or the subscriber at Lumberton.

dec 8—4t* RICHARD LAYRE.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Mill Seat, situate within eighteen miles of the city, on a large and never failing stream of water, with fall sufficient for the use of factories of any kind, and within two miles of tide water. There has been some improvements made, such as a firm and substantial dam, &c. There are about twenty acres attached to the seat, with the water privilege on the opposite side. Any situation for factories, this seat possesses many advantages seldom to be met with in the same distance of Philadelphia. Application to be made at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. [dec 3—tf

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SALEM BANKING COMPANY

THE notes of the above Bank are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and at the Mechanics' Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

aug 20—tf

KNEES.

THE following described Knees are wanted at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for which the prices annexed will be paid on delivery. They must be of the best white oak, and delivered in the course of the year 1826.

KNEES—Ready 3 feet, arm 3 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm, clear of bark 12 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship, 9 inches, to be square and in square in shape, price 3 dollars.

KNEES—Ready 7 feet, arm 3 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm, clear of the bark, 12 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship, 9 inches, to be square in shape, price 7 dollars.

KNEES—Ready 6 feet, arm 3 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm, clear of bark 13 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship 10 inches, to be square and in square in shape, price 7 dollars.

KNEES—Ready 7 feet, arm 3 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm clear of bark 14 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship 11 inches, to be square in shape, price 10 dollars.

Navy Agent's Office, Philadelphia, 23d November, 1825. } nov. 26—3m

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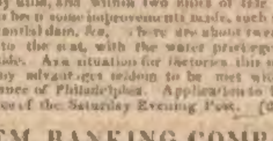
Bronzed and Plated Inkstands.

W. TAIT, has just received a handsome assortment of the above beautiful and useful articles, with Plain and Cut bottles well calculated for school presents, at very low prices. Also on hand, a variety of Ladies and Gentlemens Dressing Cases, Mahogany, Russia and Morocco Leather; Ladies Work Boxes, Cabinets, Desk Portfolios, Inkstands, Card Cases, Thread Cases, Pocket books, &c. in a variety of colors, plain and gutt, of his own Manufactory, all of which he warrants equal to the imported, and at considerably less prices.

nov. 12—tf 225 ARCH STREET.



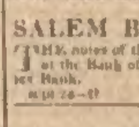
CHEAP & FASHIONABLE MILITARY STORE.

WM. G. CREASE offers for sale, at his Military Store, No. 41, South-East corner of Third and Chesnut streets,

A general assortment of MILITARY GOODS,

Swords of the most fashionable figures and forms,
Dirks of different figures,
Gold, silver, gilt, plated, worsted and cotton Epaulets,
Silk & worsted Sashes, Belts, Cap Cords, Cord, Fringe, &c.
Sword Belts of different kinds and Belt Plates,
Sword Chains and Sword Knots,
Cap Chains and Cap Plates,
Braid and Plume Rockets, and Feathers of every description—with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Feathers cleaned, dyed and repaired, at the shortest notice. sept 3—1y*



FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city.—*BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS* (at $3.50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,
61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.
W. H.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order. jan 22—tf

Cloths and Cassimeres.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a well selected assortment of reasonable goods, bid in at low auction prices, consisting of Superfine London Middling and low priced Cloths and Cassimeres of various colours, viz. Blues, Blacks, Browns, Olives, Drabs, Citron, Coronation and Oxford Mixtures, &c. Also an assortment of Cassinets, Habit and Petlon Cloths, and Blue and Brown Cambleteen all of which will be sold at a small advance by the piece or yard.

NEWPORT & ELLISON,
S. E. Corner of Market and Second streets.
Also in store, an assortment of Domestic CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATTINETS. oct 22—3t

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TEAS,
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at his TEA WARE HOUSE, No. 68 South Fifth street, below Sprace, a choice collection of Green and Country TEAS, Loaf and Lump Sugar. Also, writing and wrapping Paper, Day Books, Journals Ledgers Receipt Books, &c. with a general assortment of School Books and Stationary Articles. J. WATERMAN.

12 mo. 26—tf*

FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber informs her friends and the public that she has now on hand an elegant and extens